

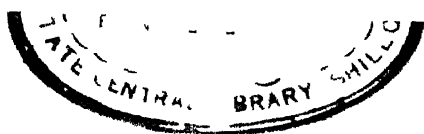
# **KI HIMA KHASI**

**(SECOND EDITION)**

**L. GILBERT SHULLAI**

**= 2000 =**





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(SECOND EDITION)



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= 2000 =

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RILUM PRINTING HOUSE, MAWKHAR, SHILLONG**

*With best compliments from the Author :*

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# KI HIMA KHASI

*By*

**L. G. Shullai,**

*formerly Chief Executive Member,  
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council.*

TO THE MEMORY OF  
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Born on . The 31st October 1875  
Died on . The 15th December 1950

“Yours is a land for gods to live in. Its air, its natural scenery, its pure atmosphere, its sweet water, would attract even gods if your hearts were pure.”

*- quoted from the Speech of Sardar  
Vallabhbhai Patel at the gathering  
of citizens at Shillong on the  
2nd January 1948.*

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Shillong - 2000



# **KI HIMA KHASI**

## **KA 'TIEN LAMPHRANG (SECOND EDITION)**

Dei ha ka 27 (arphew hynniew) tarik June 1952 (Shihajar khyndai spah sanphew ar) ba kum ki Student ngi la pynlong ia ka "Black Flag Demonstration" ban pynpaw ia ka jingpyrshah ia ka rukom sieh (nomination jong ka Sorkar Assam ia ki 6 (hynriew) ngut ki Member jong ka District Council. Ha kata ka por nga dang don ha ka kyrdan pule I.A. (Intermediate of Arts). Hadien ba la pass ia ka I.A. (Intermediate of Arts) Examination, 1953 nga la trei shipor ha ka ophis jong u Director of Agriculture, North Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA), Upland Road, Laitumkhrach, Shillong, bad hadien kata nga la join ha Assam Secretariat ha ka 20 (arphew) tarik April 1954 (Shihajar khyndai spah sanphew saw). Ha ka snem 1972 (shihajar khyndai spah hynniewphew ar) nga la mih noh na ka Government Service (Assam Secretariat). Kane ka la phe lynti ban kham ioh ban pynleit por ha kaba lum ia ki symboh History ha ka jingladei bad ka Ri Hynniewtrep, khamtam jong ka Der (period) naduh ka 24 tarik February 1826 (Treaty of Yandaboo) ter-ter haduh mynta. Nga la shimti shipor ia ka kam Chief Executive Member (C.E.M.), Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council kumba ar snem (1972-74), bad hadien kata la anti bad shimti da u Bah Bak (B. Wanniang) ha ka 14 (khadsaw) tarik June 1974 (shihajar khyndai spah hynniewphew saw).

Ar ngut ki 'journalist' - u 'representative' jong ka ASSAM TRIBUNE (Khiren Roy) bad jong ka PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (S.S. Sawian) ki la ia don ryngkat ha ka 10 (shiphew) tarik January 1976 (shihajar khyndai spah hynniewphew hynriew) ha ka jingakynduh lang ha kamra ophis jong u Prof. R. S. Lyngdoh (Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shillong) ha kaba u nongthoh (L.G. Shullai) jong ka kot 'KI HIMA KHASI'

u la ai sngewbha ia ka Copy kaba nyngkong eh jong  
katei ka kot ha u Prof. R.S. Lyngdoh. Kiwei kiba la ia  
don lang ki long - i Kong M.R. Mawlong bad kine ki  
Rangbah :-

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. R.T.Rymbai     | 8. C. Wolflang     |
| 2. D.S. Khongdup  | 9. L.F. Shullai    |
| 3. J.M. Phira     | 10. I.M. Simon     |
| 4. W.R. Laitflang | 11. W. Syiemiong   |
| 5. T. Cajee       | 12. Jormanik Syiem |
| 6. H.W. Sten      | 13. S.J.Duncan     |
| 7. J.K. Tariang   |                    |

Shuwa ban ai ia ka kot. la ioh ka jinghren na ka  
liang u nongthoh (Appendix "P") bad hadien kata la ioh  
ruh ka jinghren na ka liang u Prof. R.S. Lyngdoh  
(Appendix-"R")

Ia kitei ki Appendix ("P" & "R") la shon bad pynmih  
ruh ha kawei ka kot lyngkdop ba la jer kyrteng -- BAD  
JINGKYNMAW IA U BAH DUH Ha ka bynta pat ba  
hadien jong kane ka kot -- KI HIMA KHASI (Second  
Edition) la shon (reprint) biang ia ka "First Edition(1978  
Publication)" jong ka kot -K^ "I SHONG PDENG  
PYRTHEI.

"RALANDA"

Lumbasuk

Nongthymmai

Shillong-793014

8th September, 2000

L. Gilbert Shullai



## KA 'TIEN LAMPHRANG

*Para Kur Para Kha.*

Ki kyntien *"A period of transition is always a trying one; vacuums do occur"* kiba don ha ka Welcome Address jong u Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Prof. R.S. Lyngdoh, ha kaba pdiang sngewbha ia ki delegate jong ka "Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India" ha ka 5 tarik November 1974 (Appendix "O"). ki ktik bad ia kynto ia nga ban lum ban lang ia ki saphret saphrong bad jingjia, kat kiba nga lah ban lum ban lang, kiba la jia hapoh ka der (period) naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 haduh ka 25 tarik January 1950, bad ban pynmih ia kane ka kot.

Ha kaba pynmih ia kane ka kot kaba ia dei shaphang ki Hima Khasi ba la jer kyrteng "Ki Hima Khasi" ym lah khlem da kynmaw burom ia u Dr. H. Lyngdoh Nonglait (bam kwai ha dwar U Blei). Lehse lah ban don kiba yn kylli balei ba ia kane ka kot, kaba ia dei shaphang ki Hima Khasi, la jer kyrteng "Ki Hima Khasi", bad ym shym jer "Ki Hima Khasi bad Synteng" kumba u Dr. H. Lyngdoh Nonglait (bam kwai ha dwar U Blei), ia ka kot kaba u la pynmih la kham mynshuwa, kaba ia dei shaphang ki Syiem Khasi, la jer kyrteng "Ki Syiem Khasi bad Synteng".

Ki Phareng, kum ki nongsynshar mynder (Imperialists) ki la sngewthuh bakla bad ki ialeh ruh kat lah kat ia ban pynsngewthuh bakla, (khamtam ia ki nongtrei kam sorkar) ba kito ki Khasi kiba shah sin ki "Synteng" kim dei ki Khasi. Kane ka jingialeh ban ia pynsngewthuh ka ia dei dur bha bad ka buit synshar jong ki; ban pynpait bad ban synshar, kaba ki khot "Divide et Impera" lane "Divide and Rule".

Ban ialeh pyrshah ia katei ka buit synshar jong ki phareng, khamtam ha ka snem 1938 (shuwa ban khie ka Thma Bah kaba ar ha ka snem 1939), ka long ka kam

kaba eh shibun. Ka snem 1938 ka dei ka snem kaba khraw tam bad ba phyrnai tam jong ki Phareng. Bad dei ha ka snem 1938 ba u Dr. Lyngdoh, ia ka kot bala jer kyrteng "Ki Syiem Khasi bad Synteng", lyngba bun ki jingeh, ki jingshitom bad ki snem kiba u la pyrshang, u la pynmih. U Dr. Lyngdoh u ong "nga la nud ban pynmih madan mynta tang namar ba ka jingsliang jong nga ka thrang eh ban iohi ba kito kiba pule ia ka kin smiej ban iawad ban ialum bad ban iathoh lem na ka bynta ba kan dam ka kyrteng 'riewkhlaw' na la ka Jaitbynriew."

Katei ka kot ka kren ka khana shaphang ki Syiem Malngiang, Syiem Synteng (lane Sutnga) bad Syiem Shillong. Nangta shaphang ki Syiem Khyrim (lane Nongkrem) bad Syiem Mylliem. Nangta shaphang ki Syiem Sohra, Nongkhlaw (lane Khadsawphra), Nongspung, Maharam, Nongstoin, Myriaw, Rambrai, Mawiang, Nobosohphoh, Mawsynram, Langrin, Bhowal bad Malaisohmat.

Ha katei ka kot, ha kaba kren shaphang ki Syiem Synteng (lane Sutnga), u Dr. Lyngdoh u ong "Ka Hima jong ki Syiem Synteng, hyndai, ka long ka bynta ka ri Khasi kaba shaphang Mihngi." Shuh-shuh ha kawei ka bynta jong ka jinglamphrang u ong ba ki Syiem Khasi (kata, ki Syiem Synteng, ki Syiem Khyriam bad Syiem Khyriem baroh) kiba mih nyngkong eh ki long ki Syiem Madur-Maskut, ki Syiem Synteng bad ki Syiem Shillong; bad kiwei kiwei ki mih hadien kine.

Ka snem 1938 ka dei ka snem kaba khraw tam bad ba phyrnai tam jong ki Phareng. Naduh ka snem 1939 ter-ter (hadien ba la khie ka Thma Bah kaba ar), suki-suki ka jingkhraw ka la nang hiar nang hiar bad ka jingphyrnai ka la nang lip nang lip. Ki Phareng ki la sdang ban pynjynsur ia ki saikhum saiteh, namar ki sngewthuh ba ka por kam slem shuh ba kin hap ban mih noh.

Nalor ba u Dr. Lyngdoh u dei u nongtrei kam Sorkar, nalor ba u dei u Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.) bad halor kitei ki jingshisha, ym lah khlem da pyngkut nia ba ia ka kot jong u Dr. Lyngdoh, ba la pynmih ha ka snem 1938, yn jin da la lah ban jer kyrteng beit "Ki Syiem Khasi" lada la pynmih ia ka ha ki snem kiba kham hadien.

Hapdeng ki jingbuh pud kiba bun, pynban u Dr. Lyngdoh u bat skhem triang ia ka jingshisha ba ngi long kawei ka Jaithynriew Khasi bad ha ka jinglamphrang ha ka kot jong u, "Ka Niam Khasi" u ong, "Ka Kyrteng 'Khasi' ka kynthup ia ki Khasi baroh - ki Khasi ne Khyndriam, ki Pnar ne Synteng, ki Bhoi, ki War bad ki Lyngngam."

Ki longshuwa jong ngi ki long kiba sngewtynn timer ban sin briew. Ka kyrteng "Synteng" bad ka kyrteng "Khyndriam" ki long ki kyrteng sin. Ia ki Khasi kiba dang bud pyrkhing ia ka dustur kitkhih/Behkhih ki khot ki "Synteng". Ia ki Khasi kiba ym da bud pyrkhing shuh ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih ki khot ki "Khyndriam".

U Sahep Cantlie (uta u Deputy Commissioner uba la thoh ia ka kot "Notes on Khasi Law") u la loh jingiarap shibun na kito ki Khasi kiba ym da bud pyrkhing shuh ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih kiba shah sin ki "Khyndriam". Kine ki Khasi kiba shah sin ki "Khyndriam" ki khot ia lade da ka kyrteng trai ki "Khasi" katba ia ki Khasi kiba dang bud pyrkhing ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih ki khot da ka kyrteng sin ki "Synteng".

Lada ia phai pat sha ka jinglong ka jaka puta (physical feature) ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki jaka kiba kham riat ki khot ki "War. Ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki jaka kiba kham lum khleh madan (table-land) ki khot ki "Pnar" lane ki "Dkur" lane ki "Nongphlang". Nangta pat ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki jaka kham madan khleh thor ki khot ki "Bhoi". Ki Khasi kiba shah khot

ki "Pnar" kim kham kiar ban khot ia lade ki "Pnar". Hynrei ki Khasi kiba sah khot ki "Dkur" lane ki "Nongphlang" ki kham kiar ban khot ialade da kata ka kyrteng. Ki Khasi kiba shah khot ki "War" ruh kim kham kiar ban khot ia lade ki "War".

Ha ka article 15, 19, 46, 330, 332, 334, 335, 338, 339 jong ka Constitution of India ngi shem ia ka ktien "Schedule Tribes". Katkum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka clause (I) jong ka Article 342, u President u lah ban pynbna paidbah ba kano kano ka "Tribal Community" ka dei ka "Schedule Tribe". Ha ka clause (25) jong ka Article 366 la batai ia ka jingmut jong ka ktien "Scheduled Tribe".

Ka Jaitbynriew Khasi ka dei kawei na ki "Community" kiba rim tam. Kumba ka long mynta, la kheĩñ ia kaba ka dei ka "Tribal Community." Dei namar kane ka daw ba u President u la pynrung ia ka ha ka List jong ki "Schedule Tribes", kat kum ka Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 ba la pynmih katkum ka bor ba la pynkup ha u da ka clause (1) jong ka Article 342 jong ka Constitution of India.

Ia katei ka Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 la pynkylla (amend) na kawei ka por sha pat kawei ka por. Ban shu ia loh jingmut to ngin ia phai sha ka Section 41 jong ka States Reorganisation Act, 1956; Section 14 jong ka Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956; Section 26 jong ka North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. Ka jingkylli kaba mih ka long, la ka Jaitbynriew Khasi (kaba don ha ka kyrdan "Schedule Tribe" mynta) ka don "sub-tribes" ne em. Ka long kaba da eh than eh hi keĩñ hakhmat ki para kur ki para kha (kum ban shu ai nuksa), ban ong ba ki Diengdoh na Khynriam ki dei na kawei ka "sub-tribe" bad ki Laloo na Pnar pat ki dei na kawei pat ka "sub-tribe". Kumjuh ruh ban ong ba ki Massar na War ki dei na kawei ka "sub-tribe"; bad ki Marbaniang na Khynriam pat ki dei na kawei pat ka "sub-tribe"; lane ban ong ba ki Shadap na Bhoi ki dei na kawei pat ka

"sub-tribe"; lane ban ong ba ki Shadap na Bhoi ki dei na kawei ka "sub-tribe" bad ki Passah na Pnar pat ki dei na kawei pat ka "sub-tribe".

Lada ngi wad, ngi thud, ngi khein, ngi bishar bha te ngin shem ba ka don ka jingeh kaba khraw shisha ban ong ba ka Jaithynriew Khasi ka don "sub tribes" Ki Hima, toi ki bun, hynrei ngi dei kawei ka Jaithynriew, ngi kynmaw tym pang bad ngi sngewtynn timer ban iai iathuh ha u rum u neng, u mihngi u sepngi, u dkhar u lyngkien, u sahep u suba; ho-oid ha ki jaithynriew ha kylleng satlak ka pyrthei ia la ka Purinam ba ngi dei ki khun ki ksiew jong ki "Hynniewtrep"

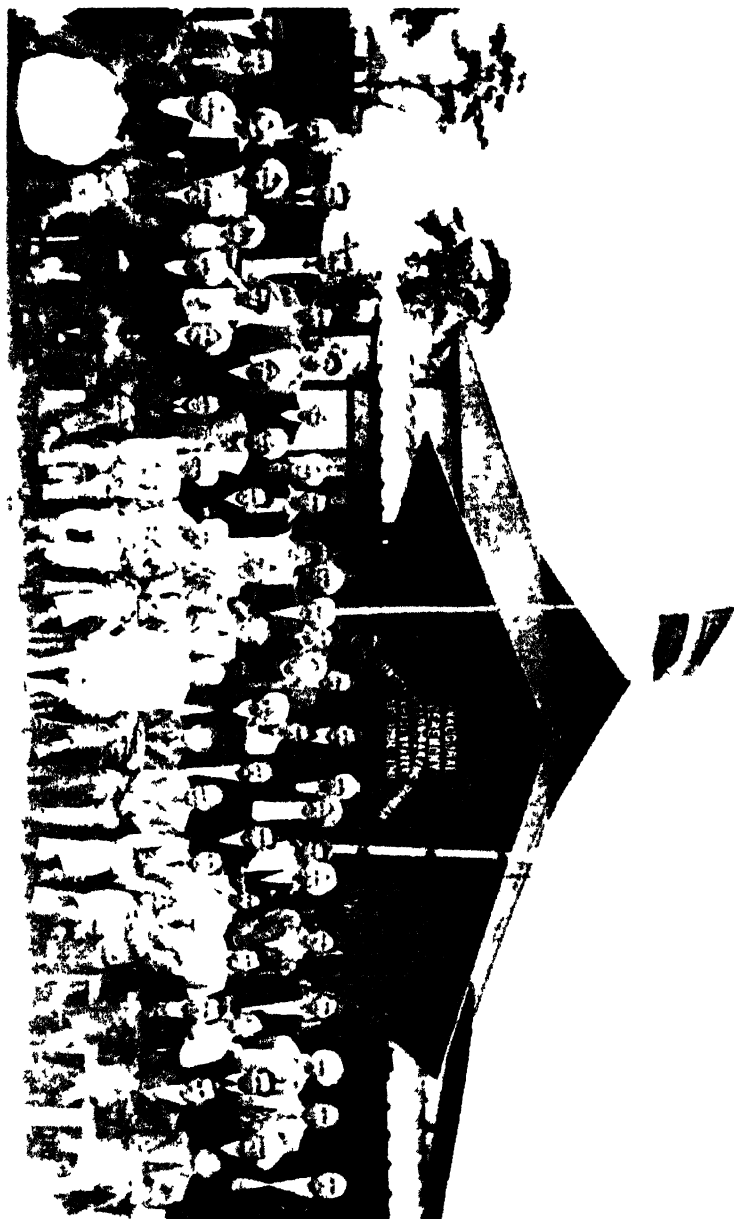
Kumba kynmaw biang ia u Dr Lyngdoh (bam kwai ha dwar U Blei) une u Rangbah u la leh la ka bynta, pynban u don ka jingshlur kaba sngur ban nud ban ong, "Bad nga shem pynban ba ka long tang ka jingpyrshang kaba rit eh kaba dang bun ka duna ka tam". Nga ruh nga shim ba kane ka jingpyrshang jong nga ka long tang ka jingsdang kaba rit ban lum ban lang ia ki saphret saphrong bad ki jingia kiba la jia hapoh ka der (period) naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 haduh ka 25 tarik January 1950. Nga ngeit kan ym kut tang hangne, hynrei ki para kur ki para kha kin nang ia lum ia lang. Kum ban shu a nuksa ha ka Appendix "F" bad Appendix "G" ym shym la lah ban pynrung ia ka jingkreng jong u Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy bad jong u Prof G.G. Swell; dang ia wad bad kyrmen yn sa ioh.

Don ka jingong ba ka jaithynriew kaba ym tip ia la ka jong ka Geography bad ia la ka jong ka History, kata ka Jaithynriew ka lah ban jah noh na sla pyrthei. Kum ka jaithynriew Khasi, la ngi rit paid katno katno ruh, ngim kwah ban jah noh na sla pyrthei bad ngim mon satia ban ym tip ei-ei shaphang la ka jong ka History, la ka long jong ka juk ba la leit noh ne jong ka juk mynta.

Dated : Shillong  
The 1st December 1975

L.G. SHULLAI









## **KI HIMA KHASI**

1. Shuwa ban iuh kjat ki phareng ha ka Ri jong ngi, ki la don bun tylli ki Hima Khasi kiba laitluid, bad katba lah ban ioh jingtip kita ki long :-

1. Bhowal 2. Dwara Nongtvnem, 3. Jirang, 4. Khadsawphra (lane Nongkhlaw) 5. Langrin, 6. Lyngiong 7. Shillong (Nongkrem bad Mylliem dang long kawei), 8. Maharam, 9. Mawsynram, 10. Mawphlang, 11 Myriaw, 12. Mawiang, 13. Malaisohmat, 14. Mawdon, 15 Mawlong, 16. Muliang, 17. Sohiong, 18 Nongstoin, 19.Nongspung 20. Nobosohphoh, 21. Nongpoh, 22. Nonglwai, 23. Pamsangut, 24. Rambrai, 25.Sohbar, 26. Sutnga, (lane Synteng lane Jaintia), 27. Sohra, 28. Shella.

(Note : Shuwa ban wan ki Phareng, Ia ka Hima Sohra la ju tip kum ka Hima Mawsmal).

2. Na kitei ki 28 tylli ki Hima Khasi, saw tylli na ki (Sutnga,Muliang, Nongpoh bad Sohbar) ki la kylla long "British Areas" hapoh ka jingsynshar jong u Governor-General lyngba u Deputy Commisioner bad u Governor. Kiwei pat ki 25 tylli ki Hima Khasi ki hap hapoh ka jingsynshar jong u Crown Representative lyngba u Political Officer bad u Governor bad la khot ia ki, "Khasi States." Don na ki "Rangbah Hima" jong kitei ki 25 tylli ki Hima Khasi ia kiba ki khot ki Syiem, kiwei pat ia kiba ki khot ki Lyngdoh bad kiwei pat ia kiba ki khot Sirdar ia u "Rangbah Hima" jong ka Hima Shella ki khot u Wahadadar.
3. La iathuh khana pateng ba ha ka 15 tarik March 1835, u Captain Lister bad ar kynhun ki shipai (Sylhet Light Infantry) na Sylhet ki la leit sha Jaintiapur bad ki la dakhol ia ka raid Jaintia.

(Note: Ka raid Jaintia lane Jayanta Pargana, hyndai ka long ka jong ki Syiem Dkhar bad ki 'khar Jaintia ki don la ki jong ki jingathuhkhana pateng kiba ki iathuh ba ki Syiem jong ki, ki long kiba na ka jait Brahmin bad ki saw ngut ki Syiem kiba khadduh shuwa ban wan ki "Pahari" (kata ka mut ki 'riewlum) ki long u Khedeswar Ray, u Dhaneswar Ray, u Kanderpa Ray bad u Jayanta Ray).

Nangta ha u bnai April jong kajuh ka snem (1835) ki Phareng ki la dakhoh sa ia ka raid Gobha. Ia ka raid Jaintia la pyniasoh bad ka Sylhet District bad ia ka raid Gobha pat la pyniasoh bad ka Nowgong District. Ynda ki Phareng ki la dakhoh ia kine ki raid Dkhar, u Syiem Rajendra Singh um treh shuh ban long Syiem tang ha ki jaka lum jong ka Hima Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaintia), namar kata ki Phareng ki la shimti noh ha lade bad jer ia ka da ka kyrteng "Jaintia Hills." ki Phareng ki dei ki nongsynshar mynder (Imperialist). Ka Hima Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaintia), ka dei kawei na ki Hima Khasi. U Dr. H. Lyngdoh u ong ba ki Syiem Khasi (kata, ki Syiem Synteng, ki Syiem Khyrniam bad ki Syiem Khyrnem baroh) ki long ki Syiem Madur-Maskut, ki Syiem Synteng bad ki Syiem Shillong; bad kiwei kiwei ki mih hadien kine. U ong ruh "Ka hima jong ki Syiem Synteng, hyndai, ka long ka bynta jong ka ri Khasi kaba shaphang mihngi". Ha ka jingshisha te ki phareng ki la lah ban jer ia ka da ka kyrteng "East Khasi Hills", hynrei ka long kaba biang ia ki pat ban jer da ka kyrteng "Jaintia Hills", namar kane ka jingjer ka don ka jingiasoh kaba jan shibun eh bad ka buit synshar jong ki ban pynpait bad ban synshar kaba ki khot "Divide et Impera" lane Divide and Rule". Hynrei ka jingshisha hi te ka sah ba ka Hima Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaintia) ka dei kawei na ki Hima Khasi bad ha ka kot u Captain Pemberton

“ Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India” (page 219, Second Impression, 1966) ba la pynmih da ka Government of Assam Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies ngi shem ia kine ki kyntien “In 1774, Jynteeah is said to have been attacked by the force under Major Henniker: but of the causes which led to this step, there appears to be no record in the archives of Government, though from its being one of the most considerable of the Cossya States, it is probable that some agressions against the inhabitants of the adjacent plains of Sylhet had rendered the chastisement necessary”.

4. Nalor ka (i) Sutnga, (ii) Muliang, (iii) Nongpoh bad (iv) Sohbar kiba la kylla long “British Areas” ki don sa katto katne tylli ki jaka kiba la kylla “British Areas” bad kita ki long:-

1. Byrong, 2. Laitlyngkot, 3. Laitkroh, 4. Lakading, 5. Myrdon, 6. Mawmluh, 7. Mawbeh Larkhar, 8. Marbisu, 9. Mawthang Sohkhylung, 10. Mawsmal Nongthymmai, 11. Mynteng, 12. Nongbah, 13. Nongkroh, 14. Nongjri, 15. Nongriat, 16. Nongshluid, 17. Nonglyngkien, 18. Nonglait, 19. Ramdait, 20. Saitsohpen, 21. Synnei, 22. Sinai Mawshynrut, 23. Tmar, 24. Tyrna, 25. Tynrong, 26. Tynriang, 27. Umñiuh, bad 28. Shillong (British Area).

5. Īa ki “British Areas” baroh la kynthup lang hapoh kawei ka district ia kaba ki phareng ki jer kyrteng “Khasi and Jaintia Hills”-

- (i) Ka Sutnga (ba la jer “Jaintia Hills” da ki Phareng) ka hap hapoh u Sub-Divisional Officer, Jowai.
- (ii) Īa ka Muliang la phiah ha ki lai bynta (Jyrngam, Nonglang bad Nongriangsi) bad kine

ki lai ki hap hapoh la ki jong ki jong ki Sirdar Sorkar.

(iii) Ka Nongpoh ka hap hapoh u Sirdar Sorkar.

(iv) Ka Sohbar ka hap hapoh u Sirdar Sorkar.

(v) Kiwei pat- 1. Byrong, 2. Laitlyngkot, 3. Laitkroh, 4. Lakading, 5. Myrdon, 6. Mawmluh, 7. Mawbeh Larkhar, 8. Marbisu, 9. Mawthang Sohkhylung, 10. Mawsmmai Nongthymmai, 11. Mynteng, 12. Nongbah, 13. Nongkroh, 14. Nongjiri, 15. Nongriat, 16. Nongshluid, 17. Nonglyngkien, 18. Nonglait, 19. Ramdait, 20. Saitsohpen, 21. Synnei, 22. Sinai Mawshynrut, 23. Tyrna, 24. Tynrong, 25. Tynriang - ki hap hapoh la ki jong ki jong ki Sirdar Sorkar.

(vi) Ka Umñiuh bad ka Tmar mynshuwa ki long la ka jong ka jong, hynrei hadien la pyniasoh lang kawei. Ka Umñiuh Tmar ka hap hapoh u Sirdar Sorkar.

(vii) Ha Shillong (British Area) ym don Sirdar Sorkar. Īa kane ka jaka la shim da ki Phareng na ka Hima Myllem ha ka por ba long Syiem u Mile Singh. (Ref. Appendix "A").

6. Ha ka 15 tarik August 1947 kat kum ka "Indian Independence Act, 1947", ka India ka la ioh ia ka Jinglailuid. Bun na ki "States" kiba don ha kylleng ka Ri India ki la iasoh bad ka India da kaba soi ia ka "Instrument of Accession" ha shuwa ka 15 tarik August 1947. Hynrei ki "Khasi States" ki la iasoh bad ka India hadien katei ka 15 tarik August 1947. Te katba dang i ia buh teng ban iasoi ia ka "Instrument of Accession" la nang ia soi noh shuwa ia ka Agreement (Standstill Arrangement). Īa ka copy jong ka Agreement (Standstill Arrangement) lah ban shem ha ka ka kot lyngkdop "The Khasi States Under The

India Union" ba la pynmih ha ka snem 1948 da u Editor "U Khun Ka Ri". (Ref: Appendix "B").

Īa ka copy jong ka "Instrument of Accession" jong ki "Khasi States" lah ban shem ha ka sla 215-218 jong ka "White Paper on Indian States" ba la pynmih da ka Government of India, Ministry of States ha ka snem 1950. (Ref: Appendix "C").

1. Ki "Khasi States" kim shym la soi ĩa katei ka "Instrument of Accession" ha kajuĥ ka sngi, hynrei ha ki tarik kiba pher kumne harum:-

- (a) Khyrim, Myllem, Sohra, Nong-khlaw, Bhowal, Jirang, Maharam, Mawsynram, Langrin, Mawiang, Malaisohmat, Mawphlang, Sohiong, Lyngiong, Shella, Nonglwai, Pamsanngut, Mawdon bad Dwara Nongtyrnem. : 15.12.1947
- (b) Nobosohphoh : 11.1.1948
- (c) Mawlong : 10. 3.1948
- (d) Rambrai : 17.3.1948
- (e) Nongstoin : 19.3.1948
- (f) Myriaw bad Nongspung : Ha ka sla 216 jong katei ka "White Paper" ba la ong hanengym shym la thoh ĩa ka tarik ba kine ki "States" ki ĩa soi.

9. Ha u bnai June jong ka snem 1948, ka sorkar India kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 ka la thaw ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) Order, 1948 ba la pynmih paidbah hapoh ka Notification No.237-P dated 16.6.48 jong ka Government of India Ministry of States. Nangta ka Sorkar India ka la thaw sa ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) (Supplemental) Order, 1948 ia kaba la pynmih paidbah hapoh ka Notification No. 296-P dated 4.10.48 jong ka Government of India, Ministry of States.
10. Ha ka snem 1949 hapoh ka Notification No. SK/40/48/83 dated 1.6.49 la pynmih ia ka Khasi States (Application of Laws) Order, 1949. Ha ka snem 1952 ia kane ka Khasi States (Application of Laws) Order, la 'modify' kat kum ba ka paw na ka shithi No. TAD/Rev/142/52 dated 12.12.52 ia kaba lah ban shem ha ka sla kaba 265 jong ka "Report of The Land Reform Commission for Khasi Hills: (Ref; Appendix "D").
11. Ha ka snem 1950 pat, u Governor of Assam (kat kum ka bor ba la 'delegate' ha u da ka sorkar India da ka Notification No. 335-I.B.dated 3.11.48) u la thaw noh da kawei pat ka Order ia kaba la khot ka Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950. Ia kane ka order la pynmih paitbah hapoh ka Notification No. SK/140/47/8 dated 25.1.50 bad la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950. Kane ka Order ha kajuh ka por ka 'cancel' noh ia ki ar tylli ki Order kiba mynshuwa; kata, ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) Order, 1948 bad ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) (Supplemental) Order, 1948. Nalor ka ba thaw ia ka Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950

u Governor of Assam u la pynmih paidbah ruh ia ka Notification No. SK/140/49/8 Dated 25.1.50 bad ia ka Notification No. SK/140/49/9 dated 25.1.50. Ia kine ki Notification la shoh ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25,1950 (Ref: Appendix "E").

12. U Governor of Assam (kat kum ka bor ba la 'delegate' ha u da ka Sorkar India da ka Notification No. 335-I.B. dated 3.11.48) u la pynmih ruh ia ka Notification No. SK. 59/48 dated 25.1.50 bad ia ka Notification No SK. 89/48 dated 25.1.50. Ia kine ki Notification harum lah ban shem ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25,1950:-

No. SK. 59/48.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States' Notification No. 335-I.B. dated the 3rd November 1948 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to apply to the Shillong Administered Areas the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948 (Assam Act XXV of 1948), (as amended by Assam Act XXVI of 1949), together with all rules, orders and directions issued thereunder, as in force for the time being in the Province of Assam and subject to the modifications specified in the Schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that any court or Authority may construe the provisions of the said Act and the rules, orders and directions as so applied with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper or adapt them to the matter before that court or Authority.

## **SCHEDULE**

1. Sub-Section (3) of section 1 shall be omitted.
2. References to the Provincial Government shall be read as references to the Governor of Assam.

No. SK. 89/48.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States' Notification No. 335-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1948 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to apply to the Myllem State including the Shillong Administered Areas the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1949 and all rules, orders or directions issued thereunder, as in force for the time being in the Province of Assam and subject to the modifications specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

Provided that any court or Authority may construe the provisions of the said Act and of the rules, orders and directions, as so applied with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before that Court or Authority.

## **SCHEDULE**

1. Sub-section (2) of section I shall be omitted.
2. References to the Provincial Government shall be construed as references to the Governor of Assam.
3. For clause (v) of section 2 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-



“(v) ‘Urban areas’ means the areas deemed to be a Municipality, and designated the Shillong (Administered Area) Municipality, and also includes the Nongthymmai and Mawlai Villages of the Myllem State.”

13. Namar ba ki “Khasi States” kim shym soi ia ka “Instrument of Merger”, hynrei namar ba ki kwah pat ban don hapoh u pud u sam jong ka Ri India ryngkat bad ki kyndon kiba don ha ka “Instrument of Accession”, kumta la aiti ha ka Dorbar Thaw Riti jong ki Hima Khasi (Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar) ban ai jingmut ia ka Constituent Assembly of India bad leh ia kaba donkam.
14. Ia ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar la plie (inaugurate) ha ka 29 tarik April 1949 ha Dinam Hall, Shillong. La pyniaid ia ka jingialang da u Dominion Agent, Khasi States (N.N.Phukan).U Governor of Assam (Shri Sriprakasa) u la wan ban kren. Napdeng kiba la iawan bad don ha katei ka jingialang ki long kine:-
  1. Olim Singh Syiem of Khyrim  
*President of Federation of Khasi States;*
  2. Jormanik Syiem, Secretary, Federation of Khasi States;
  3. G.S.Guha,  
*Nongmihkhmat (Representative) jong ka Manipur, Tripura bad Khasi States ha ka Constituent Assembly of India.*
  4. B.M.Roy,  
*Additional Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills;*
  5. R.T.Rymbai, *Assistant Dominion Agent, Khasi States;*

6. David Roy, *Chief Administrative Officer, Myllem State;*
7. A.S. Khongphai,  
*Assistant Judge, Courts of Federation of Khasi States;*
8. Dr. H. Lyngdoh
9. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay;
10. Prof. R.R.Thomas;
11. A. Mac Donald;
12. E.M.Roy;
13. Kong Mavis Dunn Lyngdoh;
14. Kong Berlie Diengdoh;  
bad kiwei kiwei de.
15. Ki Member jong ka Khasi States Constitution  
Making Durbar ki long kumne harum.-
  - I. Baroh ki "Rangbah H: ia" jong ki "Khasi States"
    - (a) 16 ngut ki Syiem (Khyrim State, Myllem State, Nongkhlaw State, Cherra State, Nongstoin State, Maharam State, Nongspung State, Langrin State, Mawsynram State, Myriaw State, Rambrai State, Mawiang State, Bhowal State, Malaisohmat State, Nobosohphoh State bad Jirang State).
    - (b) 3 ngut ki Lyngdoh (Sohiong State, Mawphlang State bad Lyngiong State).
    - (c) Uwei u Wahadadar (Shella State lane Shella Confederacy).

- (d) 5 ngut ki Sirdar State (Mawlong State, Mawdon State, Dwara Nongtyrnem State, Nonglwai State bad Pamsanngut State).

## II. Ki Nongmihkhmat ki khum ki hajar jong ki "Khasi States"

- (a) 12 ngut (Khyrim State)
- (b) 11 ngut (Myllem State)
- (c) 4 ngut (Maharam State)
- (d) 4 ngut (Nongkhlaw State)
- (e) 3 ngut (Nongstoin State)
- (f) 3 ngut (Cherra State).

bad uwei uwei u Nongmihkhmat na kine ki "States" harum:-

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (i). Nongspung      | (x). Jirang              |
| (ii). Langrin       | (xi). Sohiong            |
| (iii). Mawsyram     | (xii). Mawphlang         |
| (iv). Myriaw        | (xiii). Lyngiong         |
| (v). Rambrai        | (xiv). Shella            |
| (vi). Mawiang       | (xv). Mawlong            |
| (vii). Bhowal       | (xvi). Mawdon            |
| (viii). Malaisohmat | (xvii). Dwara Nongtyrnem |
| (ix). Nobosohphoh   | (xviii). Nonglwai        |
| (xix). Pamsanngut.  |                          |

## III. Ki Nominated Members (8 ngut)

- (i). Dr. H. Lyngdoh
- (ii). Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay
- (iii). Prof. R.R. Thomas
- (iv). Miss Mavis Dunn Lyngdoh
- (v). Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy
- (vi). Mrs. B. Khongmen
- (vii). Mrs. L. Shullai
- (viii). Mrs. B. Taylor.

Baroh lang ki long 89 ngut ( 25 ngut, 56 ngut bad 8 ngut).

16. Ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka la jied ia u Dr. H.. Lyngdoh ban long u Chairman jong ka.
17. Ka jingiaishong dorbar kaba ar jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka sdang ha ka 11 tarik July 1949 bad ka neh haduh ka 21 tarik July 1949. Ha ka jingialang kaba long ha ka 11.7.49. ka K.S.C.M.D. ka la rai bad thung ia u Bah Jormanik Syiem (uba la long lypa u Secretary jong ka Federation of Khasi States) ban long ruh u Secretary jong ka K.S.C.M.D. (Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar).

*Note.* Ka Federation of Khasi States kaba kynthup ia ki 25 tylli ki "Khasi States" ka la don naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 bad ka office jong ka, ka don ha "Merivelle:, Raitsamthiah, Shillong. U Rai Bahadur D.Ropmay u la long shipor u Acting Secretary jong ka Federation of Khasi States.

18. Ha ka jingialang kaba long ha ka 14.7.49, u Chairman u la pynsangeh noh ia ka jingiakren ia ki rule kiba dang sah, bad u la khot ia u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy ban buh (move) ia ka Resolution jong u. U Rev. J.J.M.Nichols Roy u la buh (move) bad u la kren. Ka jingkren ka long kat kum ka kot lyngkdop ba la shon bad sam paidbah. (Ref: Appendix "F")
19. Ha ka jingialang kaba long ha ka 15.7.49, u Prof. G. G. Swell u la buh (move) ia kawei pat ka Resolution bad u la kren. Ka jingkren ka long kat kum ka kot lyngkdop ba la pynmih da u Syiem Jirang. Ref:Appendix"G" Hadien kata, u Chairman u la rai ba kan don ka jingiakren ban iatai bniah shuh shuh, khnang ba uwei pa uwei u Member un ioh lad. La jied ia kine ki Rangbah ban leit twad jingmut na ki bor synshar kiba ia dei bad ka

jingthmu jong kitei ki 2 tylli ki Resolution bad ban wan ai report sha ka K.S.C.M.D.:-

1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh.
  2. Prof. R.R. Thomas.
  3. Rev. J.J.M.Nichols Roy.
  4. Mr. A. Alley.
  5. Syiem Jirang.
  6. Prof. G. G. Swell.
20. Ha ka jingialang kaba ha ka 16.7.49 bun ki Member ki la ia kren. U Rev J.J.M.Nichols Roy u la batai shaphang kiei kiei kiba don ha ka Sixth Schedule bad kumno ba u la thoh sha ka Cabinet Mission shaphang ka ban iada ia ki Riewlum. U la ong ruh ba ki Resolution hi baroh ar tylli ki kren shaphang ka jingiatylli lang kawei ka jingsynshar. U pyni ba ki Non-States Areas (Khasi and Jaintia Hills District) ki la don lypa hapoh ka Sixth Schedule. U Mr. Rosaiah Nongrem pat u ong ba ka Sixth Schedule kam dei ka iing jong ki Khasi States. U ong ba ka Sixth Schedule ka dei ka iing na ka bynta ki Non-States Areas bad ka iing na ka bynta ki Khasi States ka dei ka Instrument of Accession. U pynpaw ia ka jingsngew-eh ban rung hapoh ka Sixth Schedule.
21. Ka K.S.C.M.D. ka la ia kynduh biang ha ka 18.7.49 (Monday) bad ha kane ka sngi u Prof. R.R. Thomas ruh u la kren. Ia ka jingkren u Prof. R.R.Thomas, lah ban shem ha ki page 39-50 , "Ki Proceeding jong ka Dorbar kaba ar jong ka Dorbar Thaw Riti Synshar ki Hima Khasi kaba shong naduh ka 11th haduh 21st July 1949" (Ref: Appendix "H").
22. Ka K.S.C.M.D. ka la nang bteng ia ka jingiashong dorbar bad ia kynduh biang ha ka 19.7.49. Ha kane ka sngi u Mr.O.H.Rease u la ong ba u Mr.Guha (U

Nongmihkhmat jong ka Manipur State, Tripura State bad Khasi States ha ka Constituent Assembly of India) u sngewlyngngoh shibun haba u iohsngew ba don kiba ong ba ym lah ban ioh ia kaei kaei ka bym don ha ka Draft Constitution of India. U Mr. O.H.Rease u ong ruh ba ka Resolution jong u Prof. G. G. Swell ka kdew ban don tang kawei ka jingsynshar (One Administration of Twentyfive Khasi States and the Non-States Areas in the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills) bad u ong ruh ba kata kam mut ba ka Jaintia Hills kan wan rung noh bak bak; ka jingmut ka long ban pynrung hadien, hynrei tang ban don shuwa ka jingpynap kaba kum kata. U ong ba ka jingangnud ka long ba ki Non-States Areas ruh kin iawan ryngkat. U Prof. G. G. Swell u la kren bad u la ong ba kum ki States ki reng ha ka Instrument of Accession bad kum ki Tribal (Riewlum) ha ka District Council. U Prof. G. G. Swell u ong ba um don jingshaniah ia ka ktien u Governor ba ka District Council ka long kaba bha eh.

23. La nang bteng ia ka jingiashong dorbar bad la ia kynduh biang ha ka 20.7.49. U Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy u la jubab ia ka jingkren baroh kiba la mih na ka jingiatai ha ki sngi ba la lah. Ynda la kut ka jingkren khatduh jong u Rev.J.J.M.Nichols-Roy, u Chairman u la pynbna ba u syiem Jirang u la ai kawei ka Amendment halor ka Resolution jong u Prof.G.G.Swell. Nangta u Prof.G.G.Swell u la pdiang ia ka Amendment jong u Syiem Jirang bad weng noh ia la ka jong. U Mr. A.Alley u la kren bad kyrshan ia ka Resolution U Rev.J.J.M.Nichols-Roy. Nangta la kren sa u Prof. R.R.Thomas bad ia ka jingkren jong u lah ban shem ha ki page 72-74, "Ki Proceeding jong ka Dorbar Thaw Riti Synshar kaba ar jong ki Hima Khasi kaba shong naduh 11th haduh 21st July 1949." (Ref : Appendix "T").

24. Hadien ka jingkren jong u Rev.R.R.Thomas. u Chairman um ai lad shuh ban ia kren bad u la pyntip ba ka sngi kaba bud (kata ha ka 21 tarik July 1949) kan long ka sngi ban ia "vote" ia ka Resolution jong u Rev. J.J. M. Nichols Roy bad ia ka Amendment jong u Syiem Jirang.
25. Ha ka 21 tarik July 1949, u Chairman u la pynpaw biang ba don kawei ka Resolution bad kawei ka Amendment ha khmat ka Dorbar. U la pule ia ka Amendment bad batai ba don 2 (ar) bynta ha ka ; kaba nyingkong ka long ka nongrim ha ka yn seng ia ka jingsynshar bad kaba ar ka long ban thung ia ka Committee ban ia kren ia pynbeit bad ki bor kiba halor. Ka Amendment ka long kumne:-

"This Constitution Making Durbar of the Khasi States, consisting of the Heads and elected Representatives of the people of these States realising the urgent need for one Administration of the 25 Khasi States and the Non-States Areas (31 Sirdarships in the Khasi Hills and the Jowai Sub-Division in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills) having a large measure of self Government and being convinced that such Administration is possible under the provisions of the Instrument of Accession and the Annexed Agreement entered into between the Dominion of India and the Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand, and also possible under the Provisions of the Draft Constitution of India, with necessary modification and/ or adjustment of the said Provisions to suit conditions in the Khasi States, do hereby solemnly declare their ardent desire for the formation of the said one Administration, wherein amongst other, the following rights, privileges and customs shall be preserved and maintained:- 1. The existing democrartic institutions of the Heads and of the States (viz., The Syiems, Lyngdohs,

Wahadadars and Sirdars) and the Durbars. 2. Land its protection thereof and the ownership, according to customs, to rest with the people and not with Government, 3. Water Rights, 4. Minerals, 5. Excise, 6. Forests, 7. Judiciary, 8. Legislative powers covering all these subjects mentioned herein.

This Durbar further resolved to appoint a Committee with Powers to Co-opt and fill vancancies consisting of the following members :- 1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh 2. Syiem of Nongkhlaw 3. Syiem of Jirang 4. Prof. R.R.Thomas 5. Sirdar Illiam 6. Prof. G.G.Swell 7. Syiem of Khyrim 8. Mr. Albert Lyngdoh 9.Mr. O.H. Rease 10. Syiem of Myllichem 11.Syiem of Myriaw 12. Mr.Jumsingh Syiem 13. Rai Bahadur D.Ropmay 14.Miss Mavis Dunn 15. Mr. Mesing Syiem 16. Mr. H. Cotton with full powers to demand, negotiate and settle the implementation of the above resolution and also to decide the connection of the Khasi States with all authorities concerned within the Union of India."

26. U Chairman u la pule ruh ia ka Resolution jong u Rev.J. J. M. Nichols-Roy bad ka long kumne:-

"This Constitution Making Durbar of the Khasi States consisting of the heads and elected Representatives of the people of these States realising the urgent need for a United Administration of the 25 Khasi States and the Non-States Areas in the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, having a large measure of self Government and feeling the necessity of being connected with the Government of Assam in higher spheres of administration and being convinced that such said United Administration and said connection are possible under the provisions of the Draft Constitution of India as to the Administration of the Tribal Areas in Assam relating to the autonomous



Districts and Region ( and of the Agreement entered into between the Dominion of India and Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand) with necessary modifications or adjustment to suit conditions in the Khasi States do hereby solemnly declared their ardent desire for the formation of the Autonomous Unit of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, comprising the 25 Khasi States and the non-States Areas of the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and for having one united administration for the Union of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills be so formed under the said provisions of the Draft Constitution of India; and resolve to request the higher Authorities concerned (namely, His Excellency the Governor of Assam, as Agent to the State Ministry in India, and the Government of Assam) to take immediate necessary steps to bring about the said Union and United Administration.

This Durbar further resolve that a committee of the Members of the Durbar, mentioned herein below (five of whom to form a Quorum) be appointed to negotiate with the said authorities as to the manner in which the above mentioned united Administration, connection and modifications or adjustment may be brought about.

*Name of Members:-* 1. Dr.H. Lyngdoh, 2. Syiem of Myllem State, 3. Syiem of Khyrim State, 4. Syiem of Langrin State, 5. Syiem of Myriaw State, 6. Lyngdoh of Sohiong State, 7. Lyngdoh of Mawphlang State, 8. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay 9. Prof. R. R. Thomas, 10. Mr. A. Alley, 11. Prof. G. G. Swell, 12. Mr. Maniwell Jahrin, 13. Mr. Owenton Roy, 14. Mrs. B. Khongmen, 15. Miss Mavis Dunn, 16. Mr. Handel Manick Syiem, 17. Mr. Gurunath Roy, 18. Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.

(Ia katei ka Resolution bad kumjuh ruh ia ka Amendment la shon ha ka kot Khubor "U Khun ka Ri " Vol. X. No. 11, Shillong - July 1949).

27. Nangta u Chairman u la batai kumno kin ia pyni la ki jingmut bad ha kano ka rukom kin ia "Vote".
28. La buh ia ka bynta kaba nyngkong jong ka Amendment ha ka "Vote" bad kiba ia mynjur ki long 46 ngut. Hadien kata la buh sa ia ka Resolution ha ka "Vote" bad kiba ia mynjur ki long 40 ngut.
29. Shuwa ban pynbna ia ka "Result". u Chairman u la batai ba kat kum ka dustur synshar paidbah (Democracy) dei ban pdiang ia kaba rai uba bun uba lang, bad u pynbna ba ka Amendment ka ieng kum ka Rai jong ka Dorbar.
30. Hadien kata, u Chairman u buh sa ia ka bynta kaba ar jong ka Amendment kaba dei shaphang kaba thung ia ka Negotiating Committee. Ki 40 ngut kim treh shuh ban ia shim bynta bad ki mih noh, bad ka Dorbar ka thung ia kine harum ban long ki dkhoh jong ka Negotiating Committee.-

1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh,
2. Prof. R. R. Thomas,
3. Syiem Jirang,
4. Syiem Nongkhlaw,
5. Prof. G. G. Swell,
6. Illiam Sirdar,
7. Syiem Khyrim,
8. Mr. Albert Lyngdoh,
9. Mr. O. H. Rease,
10. Syiem Mylliern,
11. Syiem Myriaw,

12. Mr. Jum Singh Syiem,
  13. Mr. Mesing Syiem,
  14. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay,
  15. Miss. Mavis Dunn Lyngdoh,
  16. Mr. H. Cotton.
31. Ia ka Rai jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar la sngewthuh ba la phah sha ka Drafting Committee jong ka Constituent Assembly of India. Imat ba dei na ka bynta ban pynwan ia ki Non-States Areas (Khasi and Jaintia Hills District) bad ia ki Khasi States hapoh kawei ka Administration, ba ka Constituent Assembly of India ka lapynbeit (modify) ia ka Paragraph 19. Kat kum ka Draft Constitution te katei ka Paragraph 19 ka long tang kumne.-

*"19 Tribal Areas:-* The areas specified in Parts I and II of the table below shall be the tribal areas, within the States of Assam, and any reference in the said table to any district or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area as existing on the date of commencement of this Constitution:

## TABLE

### PART - I

1. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills District excluding the town of Shillong.
2. The Garo District.
3. The Lushai Hills District.
4. The Naga Hills District.

5. The North Cachar Subdivision of Cachar District.
6. The Mikir Hills portion of Nowgong and Sibsagar Districts excepting the mouzas of Barpathar and Sampathar.

## PART II

1. The Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts.
2. The Tirap Frontier Tract (excluding the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract).
3. The Naga Tribal Area"

Note: (*Ka "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District" kam kynthup ia ki "Khasi States"*).

32. Katei ka Paragraph 19 hadien ka la kylla long Paragraph 20 noh, namar ba pynrung thymmai ia kawei ka Paragraph ( Paragraph 16-A). Hadien ba la pynbeit, pdiang bad mynjur da ka Constituent Assembly of India, kane ka Paragraph 16-A ka la kylla long 17; nangta ka Paragraph 17 ka la kylla long 18; nangta ka Paragraph 18 ka la kylla long 19, bad ka Paragraph 19 ka la kylla long 20. Ka Paragraph 20 jong ka Sixth Schedule jong ka Constitution of India kat kum ba la pdiang bad mynjur da ka Constituent of India ha ka 26 tarik November 1949 ka long kumne:- (Ref: Appendix "J").
33. Īa ka Sixth Schedule la iatai nia, ha ka dorbar jong ka Constituent Assembly of India, ha ka 5, 6 bad 7 tarik September 1949. Īa ki jingiatai nia lah ban shem ha ki page 1001-1082 (Volume IX: Constituent Assembly Debates: Official Report-Reprinted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi).

34. Ka don ka jingsngewthuh ba ia baroh ki Ain jong ka Parliament bad jong ka State Legislature lah ruh ban ym pyntrei kam lut ha ka Autonomous District kaba kynthup ia ki Khasi States (kiba iasoh bad ka India ryngkat bad ki kyndon kiba don ha ka Instrument of Accession). Ka jingthoh kaba 21.12.48 jong u Rai Bhadur D. Ropmay, Acting Secretary Federation of Khasi States (Ref: Appendix "K"), ka jingthoh kaba 20.12.48 jong u Prof. G. G. Swell, Publicity Officer, Khasi States People's Union (Ref. Appendix "L") bad ka jingthoh kaba 12.1.49 jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy (Ref Appendix "M") ki phalang ia kane. Ia kine ki jingthoh baroh 3 (lai) tylli lah ban shem ha ka kot Khubor "U Khun Ka Ri" (Shillong - 28th February 1949; Vol. X. No. 4). Imat dei namar kane, ba ka Constituent Assembly of India ka la pynap lypa ia ka Paragraph 12 ha ka Sixth Schedule
35. Ka Paragraph 12 jong ka Sixth Schedule jong ka Constitution of India kat kum ba la pdiang bad mynjur da ka Constituent Assembly of India ka long kumne.- (Ref: Appendix "N").

## **APPENDIX "A"**

*(Ref: Paragraph 5)*

### **AGREEMENT WITH THE CHIEF OF MOLEEM - 1863**

Whereas it was stipulated in the Agreement entered into by me, Melay Singh, Rajah of Moleem, under date 19th March, 1861, with the British Government, that the right of establishing civil and military sanatoria, posts and cantonments, within my country should remain with the British Government; whereas Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. Haughton, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, under the instructions of the said Government, has selected, for the purpose of civil and military sanatoria etc, the land hereinafter described, I hereby renounce, with the advice and consent of my Muntrees and the heads of my people, all sovereign and personal rights therein to Her Majesty the Queen of England and the British Government. It is, however, stipulated, should the proprietors of any of the land within the limits hereinafter described be unwilling to sell or part with their land to the British Government, the said persons shall continue fully to enjoy the same without impost or taxation as heretofore, but that in all other respects the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and of the British Government, and the officers of Government duly appointed, shall extend over the said land and over all persons residing thereon, and to all offences committed therewithin.

**BOUNDARY-** The boundary of lands of Oo Don Sena to the south and east of the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Stang Rapsang, south of the stream south of the Oom Ding Poon adjoining the village of Sadoo which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Oo Bat Khaobakee touching the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Doke adjoining the last named which have been purchased; the boundary of the land of Sooaka adjoining the last-named which have been purchased; the boundary of the Shillong lands which have been purchased, from which point the boundary will follow

the north and west sides of the present Government roads till the boundary of the lands of Borjon Muntree which have been purchased is met. It will then follow the boundary of the said Borjon's land till the boundary of the said land again meets the Government road now existing which it will follow till the boundary of the Raj lands purchased are met. It will follow the boundary of the Raj lands till that dividing the Longdo lands of Nongseh from the Raj land and the land purchased from Oo Reang-Karpang of Nongseh, and will go between the two last on the east side of a hill by a path till the boundary stone of the Longdo of Nongseh at the head of a watercourse is met. It will then follow that watercourse to the junction of it with Oom Soorpee leaving the hill with Lungdo jungle of fir trees on it to the left or north and west side. The boundary will then cross the Oom soorpee river and ascend by a ravine opposite inclining somewhat to the right hand to monumental stones (Mowshin Ram), near one of which a peg and pile of stones is placed. The boundary will then descend the hill backwards towards the point of Youdoe Hill, that is, the hill on which the Youdoe Bazar is held, to a pile of stones and a peg not far from the Government road which it crosses and not far from the Oom Soorpee river. The boundary thence turns north-east by ascending the hollow to the ridge which divides the water-flow, on which is a mark, to the hollow to the north-east, which it follows by the water to the Oom Kra river leaving the Youdoe Bazar hill and the village of Mao Kra on the left hand. The boundary thence turns eastward, following the base of the hills and excluding all cultivation in the plains, including within it the hill lands given to the Government by Oo Beh till the lands of Oo Dor given to the government are met, whence the boundary, in the same way, follows the base of the hills excluding the cultivation in the plains till the river Pomding Neyam is met. Opposite a cave at the mouth of this stream, when it enters the plain, a peg and pile of stone is met. The boundary thence follows the same stream to its head in the rice lands of Oo Beh aforesaid; thence it follows the foot of the hills, leaving the village of Limera to the left or east side, and excluding the rice cultivation of Oo Beh, but including the hill land given by him to the Government till it reaches the head of

the said rice cultivation, where it turns sharply to the left or east between two hills till it reaches the banks of the stream Oom Ponteng Kom, the downward course of which it follows till the junction of the same water now called Oom Soorpee, with the Oom Jussaci is reached. This river is the boundary till its source is reached from a pile of stones, near which, marking the boundary of land purchased from Oo Don Sena, the boundary crosses over south-westerly to the point where the Oom Shillong makes a bend; at that point stones have been placed opposite ten fir and five oak trees, on the spur of a hill. The boundary then follows the Oom Shillong till the boundary of Oo Don Sena's land is met, which it follows the point from whence it started is reached. I agree that the Government, or the possessor of the land within named, as well as the Shillong lands shall have the joint right of turning off all water adjoining the said land for use, subject to such rules as the Government may prescribe. I promise also, as far as in me lies, to preserve the sacred groves whereon the water supply is dependent, and to punish any of my subjects found cutting the trees of the said groves and to deliver up for punishment any British subject found so offending.

*(Sd.) Melay Sing Rajah + His mark*  
*" Lormiet Montang + His mark*

Shillong:  
The 10th December 1863.

Witness:

*(Sd.) U. Joymonce,*  
Interpreter.

---



Before me, this 18th December 1863, explained in Cossiah and signed.

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON.

Witnesses present not called on to sign, being unable to write:

Oo Ram, Muntree  
Oo Sena       "  
Oo Jee       "  
Oo Don Sena, "  
Rajah Singh Koonwur  
Kunrace, of Khyrim

Oo Don Koonwur.  
Oo Ion Sirdar  
Purbut, Interpreter  
Iama Koonwur  
Alop Koonwur.

I, Melay Singh, having , on behalf of myself and my Muntrees, and the all others concerned, ceded the Raj rights and title in the land at Shillong known as the Shillong lands; the Raj lands south of the Oom Soorpee, known as the Kurkontong Nongsch land; the land near Youdoe, known as the Shillong Labang land; hereby renounce all rights and title thereto, resigning the same to Her Majesty the Queen of England with the trees, water, and all things thereon or therein, and hereby acknowledge to have received, in full satisfaction therefore, the sum of Rupees 2,000 (two thousand) from Lieutenant Colonel Haughton, Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier

(Sd ) *Melay Sing + His mark*

" *Raja Rabon Sing + His mark*

Youdoe:

The 18th December 1863.

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Rajah Rabon hereby acknowledges to have ceded all right on part of himself and his people.

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON,

Offg. Govr.-Genl's Agent, N.-E. -E.

Witness:

(Sd.) U. JOYMOONEE,  
Interpreter

SREE ARRADHUN DOSS,  
Muhirir.

Present:-

(Sd.) Oo Ram Muntree		
" Oo Jec "	}	Moleem Poonjee.
" Oo Soobah "		
" Oo Sonah "		
" Oo Raimon "	}	Khyrim Poonjee.
" Oo Bamon "		
" Oo Mooik Longskor.		
" Oo Sonkha Longdo.		

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON,

Offg. Govr.-Genl's Agent N.-E. -E.

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*(Ref: Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Vol. I, p. 247-250)*

## **APPENDIX “ B”**

(Ref: Paragraph 6)

### **AGREEMENT (STANDSTILL ARRANGEMENT)**

1. The Durbar of the Federation of Khasi States which included all the Khasi States as members agrees that with effect from the 15th August 1947 all existing administrative arrangements between the Province of Assam and the Indian Union and the Khasi States shall, with the exception to be noted below, continue in force for a period of two years or until new or modified arrangements have been arrived at between the respective authorities concerned.
2. The exceptions referred to above will be as follows:-

#### **Judicial Powers:-**

- (a) The Federation of Khasi States will set up a competent Court of the Federation to exercise the Judicial function now vested in the Political Officer.
- (b) In matters of customary laws there will be no appeal from the Court of the Federation. In other cases as at present an appeal will lie to the Governor until a High Court of Assam is established when such appeals will lie to the Assam High Court, the judicial authority now exercised by Khasi States Courts in respect of Khasis will be maintained.
- (c) In regard to all non-Khasis for the present judicial arrangements now existing will continue except that the judicial powers of the P.O., will be vested in the Court of the Federation when its competence is recognised.

Where non-Khasis have voluntarily agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the States Courts, that Court will continue to be original trying Court.

- (d) Where States Court comply with certain conditions to be laid down they may be vested with First, Second or Third Class powers as defined in the Cr.P.C. and their jurisdiction will then include non-Khasis. The appointment of Magistrates to the States Court and to the Court of the Federation will be subjected to the concurrence of the Governor in regard to the judicial competence. The Chief Justice of the Assam High Court , when established, will assume this power now vested in the Governor.

#### **Administrative Powers:-**

The Federation of Khasi States together with British India-Khasi Territory should form and autonomous unit where relationships with the Province of Assam would be determined by agreements.

With the exception of the following three subjects all the remaining administrative functions would be common with the Central or Provincial Governments under the terms of Standstill Arrangement outlined in paragraph 1 above.

**EXCEPTION:-** 1. Excise - Subject to the Agreement with the Provincial Government regarding the fixing of duty, etc.

2. Forests - The Chief Conservator of Forests would act in advisory capacity to the Federation in regard to the management and control of forests.

3. Land and Water rights and revenue derived therefrom.

3. **Revenue** - The members States of the Federation of Khasi States have agreed that the balance of Khasi States Deposit Account should be handed over to the Federation and that future payments to this Deposit Account should be made over to the Federation until fresh arrangements have been reached in regard to the contribution to be paid to the Federation by individual States.
4. **British India - Khasi Territory** :- The Federation request that all possible help should be given to facilitate the unification of all territory.

All Khasi villages which decide to rejoin States of which they had formerly formed a part should be allowed to do so.

Other parts of British India-Khasi Territory should, if they desired, be allowed to join the Federation as units.

5. **Legislature** :- In matters of legislation concerning subjects of common interest passed by the Assam Government there should be some machinery either by representation in the Assam Assembly or otherwise set up by whereby the legislation, where necessary can be adopted or modified to suit the conditions and circumstances existing in the Khasi Hills.

## APPENDIX "C"

(Ref: Paragraph 7)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF STATES: WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN STATES: PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS DELHI: 1950

(page 215-218)

### APPENDIX XXV

*Instrument of Accession of* (the Khasi Hills States mentioned in the statement attached)

We the rulers of the Khasi States specified below :

Having agreed to the establishment of a Federation of which all the said Khasi States are members;

And being desirous of acceding to the Dominion of India, individually as Rulers of the said Khasi States and collectively as members of the said Federation;

Do hereby declare that we accede to the Dominion of India, with the intent that the Governor General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority shall, by virtue of this our Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the said Khasi States such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. We hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due affect is given to the provisions of the Act within the said Khasi States so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this our Instrument of Accession.

3. Subject to the provisions of the annexed Agreement (which shall be regarded as part of this our Instrument of Accession) we accept that the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the said Khasi States in respect of any matter.

(Signed by the Siems of the Khasi  
Hills States on the dates shown  
in the statement attached).

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this seventeenth day of August, Nineteen hundred and  
forty eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

Governor General of India.

Statement showing the list Khasi Hills States which have  
signed the Instrument of Accession, the date of execution of the  
Instrument and the date of its acceptance by the Governor-  
General.

<b>No. Name of the States.</b>	<b>Date of execution of the Instrument of Accession</b>	<b>Date of accep- tance by the Go- vernor General.</b>
1. Khyrim State	15.12.1947	17.8.1948
2. Mylhem State	Do	Do
3. Cherra State	Do	Do
4. Nongstoin State	19.3.1948	Do
5. Rambrai State	17.3.1948	Do
6. Myriaw State	....	Do
7. Nobosohphoh State	11.1.1948	Do
8. Nongspung State	. .	Do
9. Nongkhlaw State	15.12.1947	Do
10. Bhowal State	Do	Do
11. Jirang State	Do	Do
12. Maharam State	Do	Do
13. Mawsynram State	Do	Do
14. Langrin State	Do	Do
15. Mawiang State	Do	Do
16. Malai Sohmat State	Do	Do
17. Mawphlang State	Do	Do
18. Sohiong State	Do	Do
19. Lyngiong State	Do	Do
20. Shella Confederacy	Do	Do
21. Mawlong State	10.3.1948	Do
22. Nonglwar State	15.12.1947	Do
23. Pamsanngut State	15.12.1947	Do
24. Mawdon State	Do	Do
25. Dwara Nongtynmen State	Do	Do



## APPENDIX XXVI

### AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY THE FEDERATION OF KHASI STATES

The Federation of Khasi States, hereinafter referred to as " the Federation", agrees that all existing administrative arrangements between the Dominion of India and the Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand shall, with the exceptions noted below, continue in force until new or modified arrangement have been arrived at between the respective authorities concerned

The exceptions referred to above will be as follows.

#### *Judicial Powers*

- (a) The Federation will set up a competent Court of the Federation to exercise the judicial functions formerly vested in the Political Officer
- (b) In matters of customary law there will be no appeal from the Court of the Federation. In other cases, as at present, an appeal will lie to the Governor until a High Court of Assam is established when such appeal will lie to the Assam High Court.
- (c) The judicial authority now exercised by the State Courts in respect of Khasis will be maintained.
- (d) In regard to all non-Khasis the judicial arrangements now existing will continue for the present except that the judicial powers of the Political Officer will be vested in the Court of the Federation when its competence is recognised. Where non-Khasis have voluntarily

**agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of a State Court that Court will continue to be original trying Court.**

(e) Where States Courts comply with certain conditions to be laid down they may be vested with First, Second or Third Class Powers as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code and their jurisdiction would then include both Khasis and non-Khasis. The appointment of magistrates to the States' Courts and to the Court of Federation will be subject to the approval of the Governor in regard to their judicial competence. The Chief Justice of the Assam High Court, when established, will assume this power now vested in the Governor.

*Administrative Powers -*

With the exception of the following three subjects all the remaining administrative functions would be common with the Central or Provincial Government under the terms of the standstill arrangement outlined in paragraph 1 above.

*Exceptions-*

1. **Excise - Subject to agreement with the Provincial Government regarding the fixing of duty, etc.**
2. **Forests - The Chief Conservator would act in an advisory capacity to the Federation in regard to the management and control of the Forests.**
3. **Land and water rights and the revenue derived therefrom.**
3. **Revenue -**

**The member States of the Federation have agreed that the balance of the Khasi States Deposit Account should be handed over to the Federation and that future payments to this**

Deposit Account should also be made over to the Federation until fresh arrangements have been reached in regard to the contributions to be paid to the Federation by individual States.

#### 4. Khasi Territory in the Province -

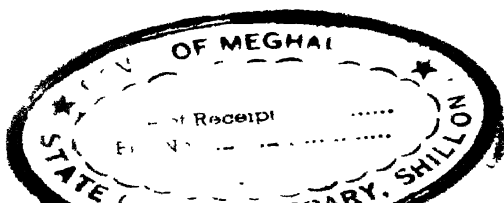
The Federation request that all possible help should be given to facilitate the unification of all Khasi Territory.

All Khasi villages which desired to rejoin States of which they had formerly formed a part should be allowed to do so.

Other Khasi Territory in the Province should, if they desired be allowed to join the Federation as units.

#### 5. Legislation -

In matters of legislation concerning subjects of common interest passed by the Assam Legislature there should be some machinery either by representation in that Legislature or otherwise set up whereby the legislation, where necessary, can be adopted or modified to suit the conditions and circumstances existing in the Khasi Hill.



## APPENDIX "D"

(Ref: Paragraph 10)  
Government of Assam

Tribal Areas And Development Department

No. TAD/Rev/142/52 dated Shillong, the 12th December 1952

From:

Shri K.D.N. Singh, I.A.S.,  
*Under Secretary to the Government of Assam,*  
Tribal Areas and Development Department.

To:

The Deputy Commissioner,  
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills.

Sub. Control of building in the former Shillong  
Administered areas

Ref: Your letter No. KJM. 18/18/49, dated 16th October,  
1952.

Sir,

I am directed to say that under the provision to sub-paragraph (2) of Paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the former Shillong Administered Areas have been excluded from the purview of the District Council in matters relating to village or town administrative including the establishment of village or town police and matter relating to public health and sanitation.

In view of the above, neither the Syiem nor the District Council, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills has got jurisdiction over construction of buildings in the Municipality of Shillong.

Necessary modifications in the Khasi States (Application of Laws) Order, 1949 have already been made by the Assam Autonomous Districts (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1952 (Regulation III of 1952) vide Item 5 (B) under the Provincial Acts in Part III of the Schedule to the said Regulation.

*Yours faithfully,*

Sd/- K.D.N. Singh,

Under Secretary to the Govt of Assam,  
Tribal Areas and Development Department.

## **APPENDIX "E"**

(Ref: Paragraph 11)

**THE ASSAM GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 25, 1950**

No. Sk/140/49/8 - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States by their Notification No. 335-I.B. dated the 3rd November, 1948, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to make the following Order:-

1. (1). This order may be called the Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950, and it shall come into force at once.
- (2). It extends to the whole of the Khasi States excluding the Shillong Administered Areas.

### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE.**

2. Criminal Justice shall be administered by-
  - (1). The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and his Assistants.
  - (2). The Courts of the Siems of the Khasi States.

*Note:-* The Court of a Siem includes the Court of a Sirdar, Lyngdoh or Wahadadar as the case may be.
3. The Indian Penal Code as for the time being in force in the Province of Assam shall apply to the Khasi States as it applies to the Province of Assam.

4. (1). The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner may pass any sentence authorised under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force in the Khasi States; but any sentence of death or transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court of Assam.  
  
(2). The Courts of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner and of the Siems of the Khasi States, shall exercise such powers, not exceeding those of a Magistrate of the First Class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as they may be invested by the Governor of Assam.
5. When the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner passes sentences of death the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court of Assam hereinafter referred to as "the High Court", and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.
6. The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall inform the accused of the period (namely 7 days) within which if he wishes to appeal, the appeal should be preferred.  
  
Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this rule until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.
7. When a sentence of death passed by the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the order of

confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause, such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant in form 35, Schedule V to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and taking such other steps as may be necessary.

8. The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall fix the time and place of execution, and the time fixed shall not be less than 21 days or more than 28 days from the date of the issue of the warrant.
9. An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner from the order of conviction of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner or of the Siem of a State if preferred within 30 days and 60 days respectively of the date of the order, exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against:

Provided that no appeal shall lie against the sentence of fine only passed by a Magistrate of the First Class when the amount of fine does not exceed Rupees fifty.

10. (1). Any person convicted on a trial held by the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner may appeal to the High Court, except when the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or passes a sentence of fine not exceeding rupees fifty.
- (2). Such appeals must be presented within 30 days from the date of the order appealed against, exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order:

Provided that an appeal from a sentence of death shall be preferred within seven days of the date of sentence.

11. The Governor of Assam may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal of the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner or Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner or Court of a Siem of a State.

Such appeal shall be presented within 90 days from the date of the order of acquittal excluding the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order.

12. The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After persuing such record and hearing the appellant or his Pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under rule 11 the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers that there is not sufficient ground for interference dismiss the appeal. If it considers there is sufficient ground it may set aside the order and pass any other orders in the spirit of section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
13. The High Court or the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any proceedings of the Subordinate Criminal Courts for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality of propriety of any findings, sentence or order recorded or pass and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such subordinate court and enhance, reduce, cancel or modify any sentence of finding passed by such Court or remand the case for retrial.
14. The Procedure of the High Court of Assam, the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall be in the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as



far as it is applicable to the circumstances in the Khasi States.

15. An Advocate who is entitled to practice in the High Court may appear in any case before the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants.

Special Provision as to the Court of the Siem of a State

16. (1). A Court of the Siem of a State means a Court established under the customary law of the State and recognised as such by the Governor of Assam. Such a Court also includes the Court of Sirdar, Lyngdoh or Wahadadar as the case may be.

(2). The Court of the Siem may try any offences under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being in force within its respective locality except those punishable with death, transportation or involving a punishment of 5 years imprisonment which may arise within the limits of its locality and in which the Khasis who reside or hold land within its locality are concerned.

Provided that Siem's Court shall have jurisdiction over non-Khasis who voluntarily invoke or submit to its jurisdiction.

17. The following registers shall be kept in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner and Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner:-

- (1) Register of Petitions.
- (2). Register of Crimes.
- (3). Register of Criminal Cases disposal of.
- (4). Register of Fines.

## CIVIL JUSTICE

18. The administration of Civil Justice is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner and Courts of the Siems.

*Note:-* The Court of a Siem includes the Court of a Sirdar, Lyngdoh or Wahadadar as the case may be.

19. A Siem's Court can adjudicate any Civil cases arising within its respective locality in which Khasis who reside or hold land within its respective locality are concerned.
20. In regard to non-Khasis, the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Court of First instance, except when the parties concerned invoke or voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of the Siem's Courts.
21. The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall not ordinarily function as an original Court in cases triable by Siem's Courts.
22. The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall, in all cases in which the parties are indigenous inhabitants of the hills, endeavour to induce them to submit their cases to a Panchayat or an arbitration. In case of an abritration each party shall name an equal number of abritrators, and shall choose, or leave the arbitrators to choose an Umpire.
23. (1). In all civil matters the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner shall adjudicate according to customary law wherever applicable, and where the customary law cannot be applied to

either party it shall adjudicate, according to justice, equity and good conscience.

(2) It shall be discretionary to examine witnesses on oath in any form or to warn them that they are liable to punishment for perjury if they state that which they know to be false.

24. An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner from decision of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner and the Siem's Courts within 30 days and 60 days respectively of the date of the decision exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against:

Provided that the Assam High Court shall be a Court of Appeal from an original decision of the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner if the value of the suit be Rs. 500 or over or if the suit involve a question of right to, or possession of, immoveable property.

25. The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner after hearing the parties or their pleader may examine the parties and, if the decision appears to be just, shall affirm and enforce it as one of its own.

If the Court sees reason to doubt the justice of the decision it shall reverse, vary, modify or pass such other order or orders as it deems fit, and shall state the relief to which the appellant is entitled.

26. An appeal shall lie within sixty days of the date of decision exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against to the High Court from any original or appellate decision of the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner except in matters involving customary laws.

27. The High Court may, on application or otherwise, call for the proceedings of any case decided by the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner, his Assistant and Siem's Courts and pass such orders as it may deem fit.
28. Any Court before which an appeal is filed may, before admitting the appeal, order the deposit by the appellant of all reasonable expenses (including pleader's fees) likely, in the opinion of the Court to be incurred by the respondent in the hearing of the appeal or may order security to be given for such expenses, and if the appellant be a judgement-debtor may also order security to be given for part or the whole of decretal amount
29. The Procedure of the High Court of Assam, the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall be guided by the spirit, but not bound by the letter of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and without prejudice to the local customs and usages governing any party to a case.
30. The decree of the Appellate Court shall be transferred to the Court passing the Original Order for execution as a Decree of its own.
31. Property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgement-debtor or over which, of his own benifit, wheather the same be held in the name of the judgement-debtor or by another person in trust for him or in his behalf, if liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

Provided that the following particulers shall not be liable to such attachment or sale, namely:-

- (a). the necessary wearing apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedings of the judgement-debtor, his

wife and children, and such personal ornaments as in accordance with religious usage, cannot be parted with by any woman;

- (b). tools of artisans and where the judgement-debtor in an agriculturist or hillman, his implements of husbandary and such cattle and seedgrain and such portion of agriculture produce, as may, in the opinion of the Court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such and for the purpose of providing until the next harvest for the support of the judgement-debtor and his family.
- (c). houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the land immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment ) belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him, and any house or house-site belonging to a hillman.
- (d). book of account;
- (e). a mere right to use for damages;
- (f). any right or personal service;
- (g). stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of the Government or payable out of any service family pension fund notified in the Gazette of India by the Governor General in this behalf, and political pensions;
- (h). allowances (being less than salary) of any public officer or any servant of a railway company or local authority while absent from duty;
- (i). the salary or allowances equal to the salary of any such public officer or servant as is referred

to in clause (h) while on duty, to the extent of the first hundred rupees and one half the remainder of such salary or allowances;

Provided that where the whole or any part of the portion of such salary or allowances liable to attachment has been under attachment, whether continuously or intermittently for a total period of twenty-four months, such portion shall be exempt from attachment until the expiry of a further period of twelve months and, where such attachment has been made in execution of one and the same decree shall be finally exempt from attachment in execution of that decree,

- (j). the pay and allowances of person to whom the Indian articles of war apply;
- (k). all compulsory deposits and other sums in or derived from any fund to which Provident Funds Act, 1937 for the time being applies in so far as they are declared by the said Act not to be liable to attachment;
- (l). the wages of labourers and domestic servants whether payable in money or in kind;
- (m). an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest;
- (n). a right to future maintenance;
- (o). any allowance declared by any law passed under the Government of India Act, 1919, and the Government of India Act, 1935, to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree; and where the judgement-debtor is a person liable for the

payment of land revenue any movable property, which under any law for the time being applicable to him, is exempt from sale for the recovery of an arrear of such revenue.

**Explanation:-** The particulars mentioned in clauses (g), (h), (i), (l), and (o) are exempt from attachment or sale wheather before or after they ar actually payable.

- (2). Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to exempt houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the lands immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent of any such house, building, site or land or if themselves the subject of the suit.
32. There shall be no imprisonmentfor debt, excepting in cases where the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that fraudulent disposal or concealment of property has taken place and in such cases the debtor may be detained for a period not exceding six months.
33. An Advocate who is entitled to practise in High Court of Assam may appear in any case before the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants.
34. Except in so far as provided by these rules, the Indian Limtation Act, 1908 (Act IX of 1908,) shall not apply to Suits in which either or both parties are Khasis, Lushais or members of the backward tribes enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule to the Governmnt of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936.
35. (1) The following registers shallbe kept by the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner, Additional

**Deputy Commissioner and the Assistants to the  
Deputy Commissioner:-**

- (1). Register of Petitions.
- (2). Registers of Suits.
- (3). Registers of Execution Cases.

*Cancellation and Savings*

- 36 (1). The Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) Order, 1948, published in the Government of India, Ministry of States Notification No. 237-P., dated the 16th June, 1948, and the Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) (Supplemental) Order, 1948 published in the Government of India, Ministry of States Notification No. 296-P., dated the 4th of October, 1948 are hereby cancelled.
- (2). Notwithstanding such cancellation, every suit, appeal application for revision proceedings and other business relating to both civil and criminal justice, pending on the date of Commencement of this Order, before the Court of the Dominion Agent, Additional Dominion Agent, Khasi States or his Assistant, Court of the Khasi States Federation, its Subordinate Courts and State Courts shall be transferred or deemed to have been transferred, for disposal to the Court which would have been competent to entertain and dispose of such suit appeal, application for revision, proceeding or business, had this order been in force in the date of institution or commencement of the same and the latter Court shall deal with and dispose of the same in accordance with law.

N. SK./140/49/9, - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Extra-Provincial



Jurisdiction Act, 1947, as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States Notification No. 335-I.B., dated 3rd November, 1948 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to direct that with effect from the 25th January, 1950, the references to the : "Dominion Agent, Khasi States" "Additional Dominion Agent, Khasi States", "Assistant to Dominion Agent, Khasi States" and the "Court of the Khasi States Federation" wherever they may occur in all enactments applicable to the Khasi States or the Shillong Administered Areas under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, shall be construed as referring respectively to the "Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District", "Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District" and the "Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District".

Sd/- R. V. SUBRAHMANYAN,

Dy. Adviser to the

Governor of Assam for Excluded Areas & States.

## **APPENDIX "F"**

(Ref. Paragraph 18)

Ka jingkren U Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy:-

## **APPENDIX "G"**

(Ref. Paragraph 19)

Ka jingkren U Prof. G.G. Swell:-

## APPENDIX "H"

(Ref. Paragraph 21)

Ka jingkren U Prof. R.R. Thomas:-

"Ka Ri jong ngi ka la don bok ba la ioh lad ban iohsngew baroh artylli kine ki lynti kiba ki nongtyrwa ba don burom kila pynshai bad ki la batai ia ki jingmyntoi bad ki jingduh (Direct Central connection and connection under the 6th Schedule) - Kawei ban iadei bad ka Sorkar hapoh ka Schedule kaba VI jong ka Draft Constitution ka Ri India bad kawei pat ban iadei shibeit bad ka Sorkar India khlem da iaid lyngba ka Sork. r Assam. Ka ri jong ngi ka la donbok shisha haba kine ki Nongpynshai ki la kren kum ki rangbah kiba ieit Ri ba ki kloi eh ban pdiang ia kano kano ka lynti kaba khambha bad kaba lah ba ngin ia iaid haba la kut ka jingiaturklar jong ngi bad ka jingiapyneit ruh bad ki bor baroh kiba iadei bad kane ka kam.

Ban ym slem nga kwah ban pyni ia ka jingsngew syier jong nga ban iaid na kine ki lynti kumba la lah ruid hakhmot ka Dorbar da ki nongtyrwa. Kane ka mut ba nga kwah ban iapyrklut la ka long ne em kaba lah ba ngin pynbeit hangne hangtai ia kine ki ar lynti khnang ba ngin lait na ki jingsyier bad lada lah ban ngin pynroi ia kine ki ar lynti ban iakynduh lang bad ba kin kylla long kawei ka lynti ka ban pynhun tangi bad ka ban long ruh hapoh ka Constitution jong ka Ri India hi kumba kitei ki ar lynti ki long. Ki nongtyrwa ki la kdew ba ka jingkwah jong ngi ka dei ban long hapoh ka Constitution jong ka Ri India. Ban pyni ia ka jingkwah kaba palat ia kane lehse ym don jingkhang. Uei uba lah ban khang ia ka jingkwah. Hynrei ka ban pynpaw ia ka jingbieit jong ngi ka long ka ban pyniap ia ngi hi. Ia uba pan ia ka bym lah ban pynlong kam, u nongai ruh un ai tang kum iarad u bicit. Ia ka jingpan kaba stad, u nongai u da pynshongnia, pynshong hok haba u pyrkhat ban ai.

To ngin ia peit ia ki jingsyier.

Ha kawei na kitei ki ar lynti nga iohi ia kawei ka jingsyier kaba kongsan kaba ong ba kan don ka (Enquiry Commission) ka

jingtohkit hateng hateng shaphang ka jingroi jong ki riwulum ha Assam kiba hapoh ka District Council. Imat ka jingthmu jong ka Schedule kaba VI ka long ban iada ia ki hok kitei ki riwulum (Tribals) namar ba ki briew ki long ki bym pat shai bad roi bha. Te imat ba katei ka jingtohkit ka lah ban long khnang ban shem la kine ki riwulum kila shai, la roi, ne em kat ka kyrdan kiwei pat ki briew hapoh Assam (non-Tribals). Te lada shem ba ki la shai, la roi, kumta, imat yn sa ong ba kim donkam shuh ia ka iinglada kyrpang ka Schedule VI bad kumta kin long noh kajuh baroh bad yn ym don shuh ka District Council ka ban bat ia ki hok ba kyrpang hynrei baroh kin hap noh ryngkat lin hapoh ka Assam Legislature.

Nga la iohsngew ia ki jingkrei bad iohi ia ki jingthoh shaphang ka bor jong ki riwulum hapoh Assam (ne Tribals). Kane ka bor ki ong ka lah ban poi haduh ba kin long ma ki trai kynrad ha Assam, kata kiba ioh ka majority ha ka Assam Legislature, namar ba ki bun paid bad ki bun ruh ki khlaw bad ki mar khyndew (minerals) kiba lah ban pynriewspall iaki lada nang ki nong ialam bad nongpyniad bad lada ki don buit ban ialong kawci, iatrei lang para riwulum, hapoh ka Assam Legislature, naba kine ki riwulum lyngba ki nongmihkhmat jong ki, kin ioh ka bynta kaba biang ha ka Assam Legislature. Ha kane ka sur don ruh kiba ong ba kum ia kane ka jingpyrshang long kawci ki riwulum ha Assam (Tribals) wat ki Ahom ruh ki lah ban iakyrshan nalar kiwei kiwei pat hapoh ri thor ka Assam kiba ki khot ki Plains tribals. Ki ong de wat ki Manipuri ruh (Khamtam ki riwulum hapoh Manipur State) lada ki ia iaid na kane ka lynti kin iasnoh ban ia kyrshan lem.

Ka jingmut jong kane baroh hanga imat ka pyni ba kane ka jingthmu ka long ban peit kham sha jngai ban pyrshang ban ym phet na Assam, kaba dei ka iingtra i jong ngi, shaduh Delhi bak lybak, hynrei ban pyrshang ban ialong trai-kynrad noh ia la ka iing haba ngi iabun paid katne hapoh Assam bad haba imat ba don ruh ka lad bad ka buit ba ngi lah ban long trai kynrad kumne. Ngam lah ban ong ia kiba bun katno ne kane ka Dorbar kine ki jingpyni jingmut ki lok ki lah ban ai jingshngaii lane jingkyrmen

ia ka lawei jong ngi. Hynrei kadon ka jingsyier imat hapoh ka Schedule kaba VI ba ia mynta hi kumne ka jinglada ia ki para riwulum jong ngi kan long tang shipor bad ka lah ban wai noh hadien ka jingtohkit kaba biang.

Ka don ruh ka jingsyier kumba la pyni da u Member ba donburom haba u kren ia ka (amendment) jingtyrwa pynbeit jong u ba ym don ka jingkren shai ha ka Schedule kaba VI shaphang ki Syiem, ki Khlich ki Hima jong ngi baroh, ki Dorbar bad kum kine ki Riti jong ngi ba kin neh. Ka Schedule ka kren tang ia ki "Chiefs" ki bym shym don ka hok ba Iatch Instrument of Accession namar ba ka thew tang ia ki bad ym ia ki khlich jong ki States jong ngi. Kaba dei ban da shai kdar ba na ka jinglatch thymnai hapoh ka Constitution jong ka India, ki Syiem bad ki Khlich ki Hima (States) jong ngi bad ki Myntri bad Dorbar bad kum kine ki Riti jong ngi baroh kiba long hi ruh ki Riti synshar paidbah (Democratic Institutions) kin neh, kin sah, bad katci ka jingtohkit, wat lada ka don ruh, kan ym lah ban pynpoi sha ka jingpynduh ia kine ki Riti ha kano kano ka por bad lada shai ne roi katno katno ruh.

Ka don ka jingsyier kaba jur ruh ba imat ki khun ki hajar kin ym long ki trai kynrad ka khyndew hynrei ka Dorbar jong ki Nongmihkhmat jong ki kan long trai noh. - Kane ka mut ba kat kum ka Schedule kaba VI ka District Council ka lah ban long noh ka trai khyndew. Ngikum ki khun Khasi-pnar ngi dei ban da sngewthuh shai kdar ia kane kaba long u thiedsnam rangbah ka jingim jong ngi. U Khasi um lah ban duh iaka jinglong trai iaka khyndew ka shyiap bad ban ai noh ia kata ha ka Dorbar, wat la ka long ka Dorbar jong ki nongmihkhmat jong u hi ruh. Ka Dorbar ka lah ban leh ia ki kam ki ban pynroi pynpar ia ka Ri bad kan thawlad ban pynmih peisa na ka bynta kata da kano kano ka rukom kaba dei bad ba ia pynfaid lem ka pyrthei shai mynta., khnang ba ngin ym shu sah hajuh haka jinglong rit, jinglong duk, hynrei kam bit ban long ka trai kynrad kumba u Syiem ne Khlich ki Hima ne ka Sorkar Bilat mynshiwa kim shym long ki trai ki khyndew jong ngi. Ia kane ka hok long trai kynrad ia ka khyndew jong ngi ym da ka Dorbar jong ngi, ym da u Khlich ka Hima, ne kanokano pat ka bor ne Sorkar, hynrei da u khun u hajar hi

dei ban da sngewthuh shai kdar, bad ka dei ka hok kaba ngi dei ban bat skhem bad kaba long ka nongrim baskhem jong ka jingsynshar paidbah kaba shisha (True Democracy). Kane ka hok ka ipher ha ka jingsngew ka pyrthei stad kaba mynta, hynrei ka lah ban long pynban ka jingstad kaba nuh na ka Ri barit jong ngi ka ban pynim pynneh ia ka jingsynshar paidbah kaba shisha, ka ban pynpoi sha ka jingsuk kaba ka pyrthei synshar ka jawad eh mynta (World Peace). Wat ha Russia kum ka Ri ki Communist (Kiba wad eh ia ka jingsuk bad jingbha u luk u lak) namar ba ka Sorkar ka long trai ia ka khyndew (ym u khun u hajar) ki briew hangto ki jynjar khait bym ioh long trai khyndew, bad ha kaba sdang ka Sorkar Russia kam shym shah iano iano ban kam wat tang khyndiat ruh ka khyndew ka shyiap. Ha ngi ym donkam ban da ai dorkhat ban ioh khydew Ri-Raid bad ym donkam ban da ioh patta ruh.

Ia ka jingai khyndew na ka bynta ban iada ia ka ri India na u nongshun ban shong shipai, ban shna surok bad kum kita, ki Hima Khasi ki la ju ia ai hi bad ym lah ban ong em mynta haba ngi hap hapoh ka Constitution jong ka Ri India. Hynrei ka ktien "Public Purpose" hangne ka pynsyier. Lehse ka bha ban da buh shai ba lada ka Dorbar jong ngi ka iohi ba ki jingshim ia kano kano ka khyndew ka long kaba pyrshah ia ka jingbha jingmyntoi u khun u hajar Khasi-Pnar, bad kaba pynjulor ne pynduh than ia ki khamtam ban pynlong ka jingmyntoi ia ki briew ki bym dei ki trai-ri jong ngi, te kum ia kata donkam ban da ioh ka jingmynjur ka Dorbar.

Ka don ruh ka jingsyier ba lah ban pynrit noh iaka bor bishar kaba ngi la ioh mynta. Dei namar ba ngi long ki State bad ngi pher na kiwei pat ki riwulum hapoh Assam, ba la ai ia ngi ki bor bishar kiba ngi don mynta ha ka Khasi States Federation Court jong ngi, kat kum ka jingiateh jutang bad ka Sorkar India bad Assam, yn ym don u Khasi uba kwah ban pynrit noh ia kane ka bor.

Shaphang ki mar khyndew (minerals) mynta hi ka Khasi States Federation ka long trai (ka mut ki States ki long trai, kata ki khun ki hajar ki jong ki States). Ka Sorkar India ngi sngewthuh

kam kwah peisa ne jingmyntoi na kine, hynrei ka kwah tang ban pyniaid beit iaka jingaiwai ban trei lane ia ka jingtrei bad jingpyntrei ia ki par. Mynta hi ngi iasam mar shiteng na ka Royalty hapdeng ka Federation (K.S.D.A.) bad ki Hima na kiba la sei ia ki mar khyndew. Uci u Khasi u ban kwah ban pynduna noh ia kane ka hok kaba ngi don.

Ka jingsyier shaphang ka ktien Khasi ka long kaba donkam ban da husiar bha. Ngi lah, bad bha ruh, ban pule ia ki ktien khamtam jong ki Paramarjan jong ngi kiba ngi iadei kam, hynrei ha ki skul jong ngi baroh haduh Matric ka jinghikai (medium of instruction) ka dei ban long da ka ktien la jong (mother tounge) da ka ktien Khasi.

Ka jingsyier shaphang ka Regional Council ba ki Mikir hapoh Jaiñtia kin ia dawa, ka long kaba ngi dei ban da ia duriap bha. Dei na kane ka daw ba kam bha ia ngi ban pynrung bun eh bad ai khynew hapoh ka Ri jong ngi ia kiwei pat ki jaid byariew bym iadei jaid. Haba kila bun paid kin pan bor synshar lade lade khlem pep. Hato ngi lah ban len bad leh shiliang ha kane ka pyrthei shai mynta? Ka don ruh ka jingsyier ba lada ia ki nong khaii kiba ym dei ka jaid ka kynja jong ngi ngin ym lah leh ei ei, wat la ki long ki nongpynluksan jur ia ka jaid jong ngi, tang namar ba ki la lah shong bun snem bad khaii ha ka Ri jong ngi

Te lymda ngi shai bha shaphang kitei ki hok ba ngi dei ban ym duh bad ba ngin da iathoh iateh thikna bha, ka long kaba sngewma bad ngim dei ba shu iaring jingmut bad shu ia antad kat ia kane ka iap ka im. Ngi ngeit ba ym don uwei ruh hapoh kane ka Dorbar u ban ym iasnoh kti ban ia dawa shuh shuh, lada lah, haba ngin iateh jutang thymmai mynta bad ka Sorkar.

Haba ngi la iasnoh kti baroh ban bat skhem ia kitei ki hok jong ngi kumba ngi la pynpaw ha ka jingthoh jong ka Khasi States Federation ia ka nongrim jong ngi (Basic Principles) kan long kumne:-

“Ban don ka jingsynshar lade ka ba bha, kaba beit bad ka ba hok ha kawei pa kawei ka Hima bad ban don ruh kawei ka

jingsynshar lang ha ka ri ia ki kam baroh kiba ki Hima Khasi kiba iadei lang khnang -

- (1) Ban ri bad ban bat ia ki jinglong hima, long syiem, long lyngdoh, long wadar, long sordar, bad kiwei kiwei ki jinglong synshar kat kum ka nongrim ba la seng u longshuwa manshuwa.
- (2) Ban ri bad ban pynneh ia ki hok ki riti jong u khun u hajar ha ka synshar ka khadar, ha ka hok ka jinglongtraai longkynrad halor ka khyndew ka shyiap, ka khlaw ka btap ka um ka wah, ka maw ka dieng ka mar ka mata, kumba ju long.
- (3) Ban kyntiew ia ka ri ha ka jingnang jingstad, ha ka jingkoit jingkhiah, ha ka kamai kajih, bad ha kiwei kiwei ki lad ki ban pynroi pynpa ia ka ri.
- (4) Ban khring bad ban kyntiew ia ki jaka hap Sorkar jong ka Ri Khasi bad Jaintia baroh sha ka kyrdan jong ki Hima Khasi (States)
- (5) Ban don ka Dorbar Thaw Riti (Constituent Assembly) [kane kaba ngi iashong mynta ka ban kynthup ia ki Nongsynshar bad ia ki Nongmihkhmat kiba da jied da ki Khun ki hajar jong ki Hima Khasi, kata ka Dorbar kan thaw ia ki riti synshar khadar jong ka synjuk lang ki Hima Khasi, ha katei ka nongrim ba la buh".

Bad haba la pynduh ia kitei ki jingsyier baroh te nga la sngewlah ban pynhair mynsiem. Hynrei lada ia arjingmut bad laijingmut ia kitei ki hok kiba ngi don, bad ngim ia dawa lang ia ki ba kin rung haka jingiateh thymmai, te nga sngewdum kaba mut bad ngam smgewnang pynhiar mynsiem suk.

Haba ngi la sngewskhem ia kitei, te nga mut ba kitei ki hok ba ngin ia dawa kin kdew hi ia ka jingidei jong ngi bad ka Sorkar bad ngin sa iapeit ka bha da kumno, lyngba ka Sorkar Assam ne shibeit bad ka Sorkar India. Shaphang kane pat ruh ngin iapeit ngin iadei shibeit bad u President jong ka Indian Republic ka ban sa long noh ne bad ka India Parliament. Ban iadei shibeit bad u President kam mut ba u donbor ban leh pyrshah iaka mon ka (India) Parliament ka dei hi ka jingidei shibeit bad ka India Parliament. Ha Bilat mynshuwa ia ki Shakri Sorkar kiju ong ki "Government servants". Hynrei mynta ki ong ki shakri u Syiem (servants of the Crown). Ka jing iapher ka long ba u Syiem Bilat ia lade um long "Party". Ki shakri Sorkar kim dei ki jong ka "party" heh (Majority) kaba shynshar hynrei ki long ki jong u Syiem (Crown) uba long kum u Kmie, la shisha um lah ban iatur eh ia ka mon ka Party heh namar ka bor jong u ka long ban leh bha bad ym ban leh bor.

Don kiba kdew ba ka kham bha ban iadei bad uba rit bor ia ka ban iadei bad u ba heh bor haba baroh arbor kim long ki para jaid jong ngi bad haba u ba heh um tip ia ka buit ka bor jong ngi bad jingbha jong ngi bad kumta u lah ban shu klun beit khlem tieng khlem sngewlem. Uba rit pat u tip bad iathuh iangi, bad ngi lah ruh ban pyrshang ia kyndat bad u. Shaphang ka jingmyntoi pat don kiba ong ba ka Kmie (Ka Sorkar India) kan ai khambha ban iaka ban ai u ba shipara. Hynrei iakane la jubab ba ka Kmie kam dei trai ba kha iangi bad ban kham iashah bad la u khun trai. Ki ong ba ka Ri India kan da pyrkhath bha shaphang ka Ri baroh kawei kaba heh bad shaphang ki Province bad ki States kiba heh, ia kiba rit kan ym da pyrkhath eh, wat ia ka Assam ruh kaba ki ong kaba rit. Kane ka long namar ba dei kine kiba heh ki States bad ki Province kiba bun paid ha ka India Parliament bad kine kin pyrkhath ban pynbit shiwa ia ki bynta kiba heh jong ka Ri India, (kum ki Madras, ki Bombay, ki U.P. ki Bengal). Barabor ka noh ka tarajur imat shaka liang kiba heh, wat haba ki rangbah duh jong ka Ri India, arngut, laingut, ki ia sngewlem ia kiba rit. La ong ba ngi dei ban shaniah ha la ka bor bad ban ym khmih lynti eh ia ka jingisynei kiwei ha ka kam saifi bad pyniad pyrthei. Te lada kumta, kiba rit bor



ki kham don lad ban ia kyrthai bad uba kham rit bor bad ym bad u radbah u bym dei u para jaid, naba imat, ym don hok haka pyrthei. Hapoh kane ka jingpyrkhat lakwah shisha ban ioh kawei ka jingsynshar iaki Khasi bad Jaintia (State and non-State) nalor ba ngi sngewring jingiet iala ki para jaid para kur.

Kumta ki iaid ki sur jingpyrkhat, te imat, lada ngim ioh la ka jong ka Dorbar thaw aih (Legislature) ka ban donbor ban iada ia kitei ki hok jong ngi baroh bad ban ym don ban pynwit ia ka da kano kano kawei pat ka bor shaphang kine, ngin poi sha ba ch. Ngai dei ban da tip shai kdar ba ka Sorkar India kan ai ia ngi ka Legislature kaba don katei ka bor ban da ia ki hok jong ngi kiba ngi la buh ha- ki nongrim ba la ong haneng (basic principles) bad ha ki jingiateh jutang bad ka Sorkar, India bad Assam (Instrument of Accession with annexed Agreement) lada ngim ioh kum kata ka Legislature kan long ka (political rule) ka jingsynshar mon uba halor, bad kum ia ka ta baroh arngut ki nongtyrwa (movers) ki pyrshah bad ym don nga ngeit hangne u ban ym iadei jingmut bad ki.

Don kiba pynkynmaw kunno ka Sorkar Bilat ka la leh, kaba ngi ong ka ba leh hok bad ia ka hok jong ka (sense of Justice) la ju pynbna bad iohsngew ha ka pyrthei. La iateh Treaty bad ki State jong ngi ka kyrdan ki State jong ngi kaba jur shisha namar ia ki Treaty la ju iateh hapdeng para ba iadei kyrdan. Te mian pa mian la poi sha ki Sanad bad ha kaba kut ngi ia iohi bad sngewrem ban iohi ba u Political Officer u la long kum u Syiem halor ki Khasi State baroh (kata ka long ka British Paramountcy). Katba ong ma u la long bad ym lah ban long da kumwei. Ka jinglatluid shisha kum ki State tang ha ka ktien bad jingthoh de, hynrei ha ka kam bad jingpyniaid la shu dei ban kohnguh beit khlem ai nia ia ka hukum uwei u briew ngam ong, ka hukum ka Sorkar Bilat, namar une uwei bunsien u ju hukum pyrshah lehse ia ka mon ka Sorkar Bilat bad ka Sorkar Bilat kam shyim pylut por ban ia tuklar ia kita kiba la niew kum ki kam rit kam ria ki riwrit, Kum ne hi ka ju long ka jinglongbriew pyrthei.

Te la kunno kunno ruh ngin iarai ba ngi dei ban dawa ia kitei ki hok baroh bad ka Legislature ban da ia ki, bad ngin iabuh

ka Committee ban pynthikna bad u Governor bad ka State Minisry shaphang kane. Imat ngim lah ban leh palat hangne nalog kata.

Mynta hi kat kum ki dular iatch jutang (Instrument of Accession with the Annexed Agreement) ngi iadei beit bad ka Sorkar India lyngba u Governor kum u Agent ka State Ministry uba long ruh u Khlich ka Assam Government. Dei u Governor kum u Agent jong ka Sorkar India bad u Khlich ka Assam Government u ban ia kren pynbeit ia kane ka jing'iadei jong ngi bad ka Sorkar, bad un kren ynda u la shim iaka buit bad ka bor na ka Sorkar India bad ka Sorkar Assam shaphang kane ka kam.

Kaba donkam eh ba ngan ban hangne shiwa ba ngan ong ka long shaphang ka Dorbar Thaw-ain (Legislature), ym ka dorbar thaw-riti (Constitution Making Durbar) kaba ngi long mynta. Ia ki katto katne ka long ban iaban ia kaju, bad kin map ianga. Ia kiwei pat ka lah ban iapap ban kham pynshar. Ka Legislature ne Dorbar thaw-ain ka long ka tynrai jong ka jinglatluid khlem kata ym don jinglatluid (freedom) hapoh ka jingsynshar. Kane ka dei ka Riti jong ngi U Khasi kaba long ka Riti synshar paidbah (democratic). U Syiem ne Nongsynshar jong ngi nalog ba um dei u trai khyndew jong ka Hima, um lah leh mon khlem da mynjur lem ka Dorbar Syiem (Mynrai) bad Dorbar Hima kaba kynthup de ia ki nongmukhmat kum ki rangbah hapdeng u khun u hajar. Haba ong ia ngi 'ki State', ngi dei kiba synshar paidbah (democratic), bad ym kum kiwei pat ki State hapoh Ri India kiba pyniaid mon da u Syiem uba long ruh u trai kynrad ka khyndew ka shyiap.

Lada ngi ioh ka Legislature kumba la ong haneng ngin ym lah ban hun ba ka Sorkar India kan shu ai tang khyndiat khyndiat kibor ha ka (ym pura ia kitei ki hok baroh) bad khamtan ngin ym lah ban hun lada ka Legislature jong ngi kan hap ban shu ngcit ia ka hukum u Chief Commissioner ne uno uno u Agent ban thung ka Sorkar India halor jong ngi lada ngi iadei shibeit bad ka.

Ki Nongtyrwa (Movers) baroh arngut ki la kdew ia ka jingmyntoi jong ka hok kaba kongsan kaba ngi don kum ki State

bad kaba la shah ruh ban ioh ki riewlum jong ka District Council - Kata ka hok ka long ba ia ki ain jong ka Sorkar Assam bad India yn ym lah ban pynrung halor jong ngi khlem ka jingmynjur jong ngi. Kane ka long ka Riti jong ngi hi ba yn ym synshar mon ia ngi hynrei da kaba ngi iamon lem. Kane ka long ka jingmut haba ong ba ngi dei ban don nongmihkhmat ha ka Dorbar Thawain (Legislature). Lada ka India kan thaw ain iangi, ngi ruh ngi dei ban don nongmihkhmat ha ka Legislature jong ka. Kunjuh ruh lada ka Assam Legislature kan thaw ain iangi ha ka jing iadei bad ka (Kumba la ruid ha ka Agreement jong ngi bad ka), ngin ym lah ban hun ne ban shah lynda ngi don nongmihkhmat ha kata ka Legislature. Kum ban ong ha ka ktien phareng No representation, no legislation. Lada ym ai ban long member ia ngi ha ka Legislature, yn ym shah thaw ain halor jong ngi da kata ka Legislature. Kane ka long ka tynrai ka jinglaitluid haka ungsynshar (political freedom).

Ban bud ia kane ka jingpyrkhat, te ka jingtieng ka long ba ioh thombor kiba bun hapoh ka Legislature bu ngi rung. Hynrei lada ngi long kiba bun (majority) kata ka bor jingsynshar bad ki aui ba ngi thaw kan long ha ka kti jong ngi hi. Ha kane ka ungpyrkhat la don kiba ong, bad kita ki long kiba donbor shisha ha kane ka kam jong ngi, ba ka jingtieng jong ngi kan kham khraw, haba ngi rung hapoh ka Legislature (India ne Assam), katba ngi nangrit ne duna briew hapoh kata ka Legislature. Kane ka jingong tyngkreñ ka shai ha ka jingpyrkhat jong ka Dorbar jong ngi.

La don pat kiba ong ba sngewdonburom kem haba iaiad bad kiba jrong rynieng sha Delhi, ngi kiba lyngkot (ki riewlum ki long kiba lyngkot rynieng, shisynong) te balci yn iaiad bad kine ki paranarjan jong ngi ha Assam kiba bun na ki ki dei ki riewlum bad ki Tribal lyngkot rynieng kiba ioshong sha ri thor. Kane ka long kaba ju sngew ki briew kum haba u Negro, lehse, haba tang marwei u ioh long member ha ka Parliament ki riewlieh shaid, u sngew kumba la pynkiew kyrdan shisha ia u. Hynrei ki don pat ruh kiba sngew ba kata kam long ka burom hynrei pynban ka long kaba pynrit mynsiem namar ka mynsiem laitluid, mynsiem Syiem ka sngewrem pynban ban ia iaid bad kiba palat rynieng

haba hangta ym don jinglailuid, marwei briew shu hap shah thom, shah kyndat. Kumta la don ar jingmut bad kine ki long kiba ju iasngew hi ki briew. Tip kiba bun na kane ka Dorbar kin iasngew kumno?

Te Mr. Chairman, la don kitei ki jingpyrkhat, bad ka la long ka hok bad bok jong ngi ban iohsngew ia kine baroh bad ym ban shu khang noh da ki rule kiba ngi la shu ia thaw hi.

Khatduh mynta ngan wan sha ka kam. Ka jingkwah jong nga Mr. Chairman, ka long ban iathung ka Committee kumba nga la ong sha khmat, kane kaba la iathung ha ka kynti ba la dep ka la long tang ban shu ia tba jingmut bad ki bor kiba iadei bad kane ka kam hynrei kaba mynta kan wallam ia ka rai khadduh jong ka State Ministry shaphang kiei kiei kiba nga la lah buh haneng. Lah ban ong ba ai ngin iarai shiwa, te ngin sa thung ka Committee ban pynlong kam ia kata ka rai kumba la kwah ha ki baroh artylli ki jingtyrwa (Objective Resolution). Nga hi ngam i nangrai halor kine artylli ki jingtyrwa lynda shai shiwa ia ki katto katne ki bynta kumba nga la kdew haneng. Hynrei ia ka mon ka Dorbar yn iabud. Te ai ngin ia pyrkhat ngin thung noh ka Committee mynta ne ynda rai shiwa ia ka Objective Resolution, ne yn iawad da kawei pat ka Objective Resolution lada lah, ka ban kham iahap bad ki jingpyrkhat baroh kiba nga la buh shakhmat. Ngan ym saitnia shuh. Ai kan rai ka Dorbar shaphang kane mynta".

## APPENDIX "I"

(Ref: Paragraph 23)

Ka jingkren U Prof. R.R.Thomas:-

- (1) "Kin kut noh kine ki jingiateh (Instrument of Accession and Annexed Agreement) hynrei ki provisions ne ki hok kiba la iateh jutang kin rung ha ka jingiateh thymmai bad haba yn pynbeit mynta da ka Ministry of States ia ngi ki States ban buh iangi hapoh ka Constitution. Ia kitei ki provisions ne hok ngi dei ban dawa. Lah ban pynhap iangi ha ka Uniform Administration. pynryntih lin bad kiwei ki nong India haba ngi la shai la roi bad ngim donkam jingrada shuh,- Kane ka long ka jingma hapoh ka Schedule VI.
- (2) Chiefs:- Ha ka Schedule VI lañ ban batai ban kynthup ia ki Syiem, hynrei kam shym thmu ia ki Syiem kiba la iateh Instrument of Accession and Agreement, hynrei ia kito ki Chiefs kiba long hapoh ka District Council. ki bym shym la don ka hok kum ki State ban iateh Instrument of Accession.
- (3) Ka Enquiry Commission ban shem ba ngi la khlain la roi te nga sheptieng ba kan recommend ba yn ym don kam shuh ka jingrada kyrpang ia ki khyndew ki shyiap jong ngi, namar ki kwah ka uniform administration (Peit ka jingkren u Governor haba u plie ia ka Dorbar. p. 8).
- (4) Shaphang ka skul bad ka ktien - la buh pud ba da ka ktien la jong yn hikai haki class kiba rit eh - Kam shai ha ka Schedule VI ba lah ban pynlong ia ka ktien la jong da kaba yn hikai (medium of instruction) haki skul haduh class X..

- (5) Ngim sngewdei ban iada than ia ki nongkhar bym dei jaid Riewlum tang namar ba kila shong bad trei slem ruh ha ka ri jong ngi - Ka Schedule VI ka iada bha ia ki.
- (6) Ka jingkreu u Governor haba plie ia ka Dorbar ka dei ka dulir kaba biang (official document). U Governor u la ong kumne. Ka 6th Schedule kan long tang ka jingsdang ka jingiakren (basis of discussion) ia ngi hi ki States- um shym ong ban thep ia ngi hangta -- u la kren shai kumne (p 9-10). U ong ngi iawad ia ka formula, ka rukom buh kumno ban pyniahap ia ngi ki Khasi States ha ban pynrung hapoh ka Constitution jong ka India.
- (7) Shaphang ka jingiadei bad ka Sorkar kaba shai ba ngin dawa ka Legislature. Te ngin sa ia pynbeit shaphang kane bad ngin shim ia kaba kham myntoi bad kaba lah ban pynlong kam. Kane ka jingrai kan long ha ka jingpynshong ki Riew stad thaw--ain (constitutional pundits) bad ka Rai ka State Ministry.  
 Te ngin ia dawa lang ia ki basic rights jong ngi kiba la pynlong na ka bynta ki non-State ha ka Schedule VI bad na ka bynta ki States ha ka Agreement. Ngin shim ia kiba ngi kwah na kine bad ngin pan ia kita bad kata ka jingdawa ia ki hok jong ngi kan kdew hi ia ka jingiadei jong ngi bad ka Sorkar. Ia kata ka jingiadei kaba shabar bad ka Sorkar ngin buh ha ka (Negotiation) jingiapynbeit khamtam shaphang ka Legislature ha kaba ngi dei ban ioh ki nongmihkhamat kiba biang.
- (8) Kane ka Dorbar ban thaw riti. - ia kaba iadei bad ka Sorkar ngin buh ha ka Negotiation (jingiapynbeit). Ka Dorbar kan thaw ia ka Riti ban buh beit ia ka jingiadei jong ngi hapoh iing para hima Khasi-Jaintia. Ia ka Riti ka jingiadei bad ka Sorkar (Assam and India) yn ia pynbeit da ka Negotiation bad yn sa buh ha ka Riti (Constitution) jong ngi.

- (9) Ka shong ha ka District Council ban pynneh ia ka jinglong Syiem etc. kat kum ka Schedule VI. Hynrei ngi kwah ban buh ia kane ka jingpynneh ha ka Constitution jong ka India khnang ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aia Riti jong ngi ruh kan ym long ban pynkylla.
- 10) Ngì dei ruh ban buh ha ka Constitution ba u khun u hajar un long trai kynrad ia ka khyndew ka shyiap bad ym ka Dorbar jong ngi (Sorkar Khasi-Jaintia)."

## APPENDIX "J"

(Ref Paragraph 32)

Ka Paragraph 20 jong ka Sixth Schedule kat kum ba la pass ka Constituent Assembly of India haka 26 tarik November 1949

- (1) Tribal areas- (1) The areas specified in Parts A and B of the table below shall be the tribal areas within the State of Assam.

(2) The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District shall comprise the territories which before the commencement of this Constitution were known as the Khasi States and the Jaintia Hills District, excluding any areas for the time being comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State of Myllem:

Provided that for the purposes of clauses (e) and (f) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3, paragraph 4, paragraph 5, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (2), clauses (a), (b) and (d) of sub-paragraph (3) and sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 8, and clause (d) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 10 of this Schedule, no part of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong shall be deemed to be within the District.

- (3) Any reference in the table below to any district (other than the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District) or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area at the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that the tribal areas specified in Part B of the table below shall not include any areas in the plains as may, with the previous approval of the President, be notified by the Governor of Assam in that behalf.

## **TABLE**

### *Part A*

1. The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.
2. The Garo Hills District.
3. The Lushai Hills District.
4. The Naga Hills District.
5. The North Cachar Hills.
6. The Mikir Hills.

### *Part B*

1. North East Frontier Tract including Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Mishmi Hills District.
2. The Naga Tribal Area.



## APPENDIX "K"

(Ref: Paragraph 34)

Ka jingthoh kaba 21.12.48 jong u Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay,  
Acting Secretary, Federation of Khasi States:-

Ka Synjuk-lang ki Hima Khasi ka la iohsngew bunsien ia ki jingialap bad la pule ruh ia ki katto katne ki jingthoh ba la thoh ha ki kot shisla arsla bad la sam paidbah, kiba pyngsngewthuh, hana, ba ka jutang ka Jingiasoh (Instrument of Accession) bad ka jingiateh-kular (Agreement) kiba ki Nongsynshar jong ki Hima Khasi ki la soi, na ka bynta la ki huma huma, bad ka Sorkar India, ki ai lad ia ka Sorkar India ba kan thaw ain katba ka mon ha ki Hima Khasi. Kine ki jingialap bad ki jingthoh ki long kiba bakla nadong shadong. Ki nongsynshar ki Hima Khasi ki la asoi ia kitei ki dular tang ynda u Governor ka Assam, u Agent jong ka Sorkar India, u la pynshai ia ka dkhoh 3 jong ka Jutang ka Jingiasoh da kane ka shithi harum kaba wan sha u Secretary ka Synjuk-lang na u Adviser jong u Governor ka Assam:-

### OFFICE OF THE ADVISER FOR EXCLUDED AREAS AND STATES

No. 1440/C, Shillong, the 13th December, 1947.

Na

U G.E.D. Walker, Esqr., M.B.E., I.P.

*Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam.*

Ha

U Secretary,

*Ka Federation ki Khasi States, Shillong*

Rangbah,

La hukum ianga ba ngan kdew sha ka shithi jong phi No.36/  
POL/40 dated 12th December 1947, bad ban ong ha ki  
Nongsynshar jong ki Hima Khasi kim dei ban don daw ban

sngew syier. Ka bor jong ka Dorbar Thaw Ain ka Dominion (Dominion Legislature) ban thaw ain ha ki Hima, kumba thoh ha ka shithi jong phi, ka long kat kum ki jingiapynbeit ha ka Jutang ka jingiasoh (Instrument of Accession), hynrei la buh pud (limited) tang hapoh kito ki kam synshar (subject), kiba la ai ha kaba ki khot ka Federal List (Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act, 1935), ryngkat bad ha ka Section 5 jong ka jingiateh-kular (Agreement) ba la pynsnoh lang bad ka Jutang ka Jingiasoh.

Namarkata ym don kam ban da jer kyrteng iwei pa iwei ia ki kam synshar (subjects) ha ka jingiateh kular, naba, kumba la ong haneng, lathoh ia kita ha ka Federal List.

Nalor kata nga dei ban ong ba ha kiei-kiei ha kiba don ka standstill arrangement, ki ain kiba ju don kin nang trei kumba ki ju trei.

Nga ngeit ba kane ka jubab ia ki jingkylli jong phi.

Yours obedient servant,

Sd/- G.E.D. Walker,  
*Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam*

Shikyntien, ka Federal List ba ong haneng ka jer kyrteng ia ki kam synshar kiba kham iadei eh bad ka jingidei da u Shipai u Swar (Defence), ka jingia leit iawan (Communications), bad ka jingidei bad ki Hima kiba shabar ka India Dominion (External Affairs).

Shillong,  
The 21st Dec. 1948

Sd/ D. Ropmay,  
Acting Secretary,  
Federation of Khasi States.

## APPENDIX "L"

(Ref: Paragraph 34)

Ka jingthoh kaba 20.12.48 jong u Prof. G.G. Swel, Publicity Officer, Khasi States People's Union:-

La don ka jingpynbna bad ka jingkren shuthem da u Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy bad ki nongbud jong u ba mangi kiba ieng bad kiba la jop ban pynneh pynsah ia la ki hok ki riti, ka khyndew ka shyiap ngi wad pynban ban teh nraw ia la ka Ri. Ki kdew sha kine ki ktien ha ka Instrument of Accession:

"We accept that the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the said Khasi States in respect of any matter." (Ngi pdiang ba ka Dorbar thaw ain jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw ain ia ki State Khasi na ka bynta kano kano ka kam) - bad ki ong ba da kine ki ktien ki Hima Khasi ki la long ki nraw bad kim lah ban thaw ain ei ei.

Ha ki bun ki jingkren paidbah jong ngi ngi la ong ba ia kine ki ktien dei ban pule lang bad ka Instrument of Accession baroh kawei bad ngi la kdew ba kane ka bor thaw ain jong ka Dominion ka thew beit tang ia ki subject jong ka Dominion hi ne Central Subjects kum ka (i) defence (ii) communications bad (iii) external affairs ba la thoh ha ka list I, Seventh Schedule jong ka Draft Constitution of India. Kam ktah ei ei ia ki subject ba la ati ha ki State Khasi ne ki subject kiba iadei lang bad ka Assam Government da ka jingiateh kular. U Rev. Nichols Roy bad ki nongbud jong u imat kim tip ia kane bad ki ia kren ia kajuh shi kajuh kaei kaei kaba bakla khnang ban ioh ia la ka jingtnmu ka ban ialam ia ki State Khasi sha ka jingriam jong ka District Council kumba la ju pynshai.

Ban pynshai ia kaba ngi la ju ong bad ban khang lad ia ka jingshah ialam bakla, ngi buh ha khmat jong phi ki paidbah ia kane ka shithi:-

Letter No. 1440/C dated Shillong the 13th December 1947 from the Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam to the Secretary, Federation of Khasi States, Shillong:-

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 36/Pol/40 dated 12th December 1947 and to say that Rulers of Khasi States need have no cause for apprehension. The Power of the Dominion Legislature to make laws in the States, as referred in your letter, is in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Accession but is limited to those subjects which are included in what is known as the Federal List (Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act 1935), read with Section 5 of the Agreement attached to the Instrument of Accession.

There is, therefore no need to specify the subjects in details in the Agreement as they are, as stated above, included in the Federal List.

Furthermore, I am to add that where a standstill arrangement exists, the existing laws continue as before.

I trust that this answers your questions.

Sd/- G.E.D. Walker,  
*Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam.*

(Ha ka Khasi)

Ka Shithi No. 1440/C dated Shillong, the 13th December 1947 na u Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam ha u Sectary jong ka Federation of Khasi States, Shillong:-

Sir,

La ong ia nga ban kdew ia ka shithi jong phi No. 36/Pol/40 dated 12th December 1947 bad ban ong ba ki nongsynshar Hima Khasi kim don daw ban syier. Ka bor jong ka Dorbar thaw aifi jong ka Dominion ban thaw aifi ha ki hima, kum ba la ong ha ka shithi jong phi, ka long kat kum jingailad ha ka Instrument

of Accession bad la buh pud tang hapoh kito ki subject ba la thoh haka Federal List (Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act 1935) pule lang bad ka Section 5 jong ka Agreement ba la pynsnoh lang bad ka Instrument of Accession.

Yin donkam, namarkata, ban da jer kyrteng ia ki subject namar, kumba la ong la thoh ia ki ha ka Federal List.

Nalor kata nga kwah ban ong ba haba don ka Standstill agreement ki aih kiba mynta ki nang trei kam.

Nga ngeit kane ka jubab ia ki jingkylli jong phi.

Sd/- G.E.D. Walker,  
*Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam.*

Ngi sngewphylla shibun ba ka Khasi-Jiañia Federated State National Conference ka kren pyrshah ia ka jingsoi jong ki Syiem ia ka Instrument of Accession bad ka Agreement. Ngi shon hangne ia ki wei na ki 4 tylli ki jingkylli kiba ka Khasi States People's Union ka la buh ha ka Conference bad ka jubab jong ka.

La ka National Conference ka dang uxor ne em ia ka jingsoi da ki Khlieh ki Hima ia ka Jutang Jingiasoh (Instrument of Accession) bad ka jingiateh kular ba la pynsnoh lang (annexed agreement)?

Ka Jubab -

Ka National Conference mynshuwa ka la uxor ia ka ban soi ki nongsynshar ki Khasi States khlem ioh sanction na ki State Durbar. Hynrei ynda ka la sngewthuh na ki Bor ba halor ba kane ka jingsoi jong ki nongsynshar ki Khasi States ka long tang ban pynpaw ba ki State ki iasoh bad ka Union of India bad kam long ban pynskhem ia ki nongshyshar ba ki long ki ruler jong ki State, Ka Conference kam sngewdonkam shuh ban uxor.

Bishar hi maphi ki paidbah ia kane la ki jingkren shithem u Rev. Nichols-Roy ki long ne em kiba dei.

Shillong,  
20.12.1948.

Sd/- G.G. Swell,  
*Publicity Officer,  
Khasi States People's Union.*

## APPENDIX "M"

(Ref: Paragraph 34)

Ka jingthoh kaba 12.1.49 jong u Rev. J.M. Nichols-Roy.

İa ka Kot Dulir İasoh ki Syiem Khasi bad ka Sorkar India la khot ka Instrument of Accession bad ka Agreement. Hangne hadien ngan khot İa ka ka Dulir İasoh. Ha kane ka Dulir İasoh ki Syiem Khasi ki la aiti İa ka bor thaw Aiñ ha ka Dorbar thaw aiñ ka Dominion ha Delhi bad ka Federation ki Khasi States ka don tang ka Bor Bishar bad Synshar. Kin synshar kat kum ki aiñ ba la thaw. Kam donbor ban thaw aiñ. Imat ki rangbah Federation ki la İa thoh shaphang kane bad u Mr. G.E.D. Walker, u Adviser jong u Governor, bad ka shithi u Mr. G.E.D. Walker, u Adviser jong u Governor, ha ka shithi jong u No. 1440/C., dated Shillong, 13th December 1947, u la ong ba ki Syiem Khasi kim donkam ban sngewsyier İa ka jingthoh ha ka Instrument of Accession.

Ha ka Dulir İasoh ki Syiem Khasi ki la pdiang ba ka Dorbar thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ İa ka State Khasi shaphang kano kano ka kam. U Mr. Walker u bakla ba u pynshngain İa ki Syiem Khasi. İa ka jingbakla ka jingpynshngain jong u lah ban sngewthuh na kine ki daw harum:-

- (1) Ka jingbatai jong u İa ka Dulir İasoh (Instrument of Accession) kam dei ka aiñ kaba lah ban teh İano-İano. Kano kano ka Kashari kam lah ban pdiang İa kata ka jingbatai namar kam İadei bad ki sekshon jong ka Aiñ.
- (2) Ki Syiem Khasi kila pdiang İa ka Aiñ (Government of India Act 1935) ba kan long ki Aiñ hapoh ki State Khasi. Kine ki sekshon jong ka Aiñ ki İadei İa kane ka jingİateh kular ki Syiem Khasi:-
  - (i) Ka sekshon 6 (2) ka ong ba ka Instrument of Accession ka dei ban İathuh shai İa ki kam kiba ka Dorbar thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw Aiñ, bad İa kino kino ruh ki

jingkhlanglad (limitations) ia kiba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ka India ne ka Sorkar India kam lah ban thaw aiñ ne ban ktah.

Ki Syiem Khasi ha ka Dulr Iasoh jong ki, ki la thoh shai ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw Aiñ na ka bynta ki Khasi States shaphang kano-kano ka kam. Ym don jingkhlang ne jingpynwit ei-ei ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ban thaw aiñ ia ki State shaphang kano-kano ka kam.

- (ii) Ka sekshon 100 (4) ka ong ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ka don ka bor ban thaw aiñ ia ki subject kiba don ha ka list thaw aiñ ka Province kaba kynthup ia ki khyndew bad um bad bun kiwei-kiwei kiei-kiei tang ba kata ka jingthaw aiñ ia kita ki subject kan nym long ia ka Province ne ia kano-kaho ka bynta jong ka namar la ai ia ka bor thaw aiñ ia ki ha ka Province. Ha ka Provincial List ia ka khyndew ruh la kynthup.
- (iii) Ka sekshon 101 pat ka pynshai ba ka bor thaw aiñ jong ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ia ka State kaba iasoh ka long katkum ka jingiateh ba don ha ka Dulr Iasoh (Instrument of Accession).
- (iv) Ka sekshon 104 pat ka ong ba u Governor General u lah ban ai bor ia ka Dorbar thaw aiñ jong ka Dominion ne ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Province ban thaw aiñ shaphang kano-kano ka kam kaba shabar jong ki List ha ka Schedule kaba Hynniew.

Te namar ba ki Khasi State ki la pdiang ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kano kano ka kam, kumta kata ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ha Delhi kan

lah ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kano-kano ka kam kaba shabar jong ka Federal List bad ia ki kam kiba ha ka Provincial Legislative List de, bad ia kino kino kiba shabar jong ki List baroh lai tylli ha ka Schedule kaba Hynniew. Ha ka dkhot kaba nyngkong jong ka Dulir ĩasoh, ki Syiem Khasi ki la pynpaw shai ba ki la pdiang ia ka Bor u Governor-General kat kum ba la ai ha ka Government of India Act 1935.

- (v) Kiwei ki Syiem sha Ri Dkhar ha ka Instrument of Accession (ne Dulir ĩasoh) jong ki, ki da buh ia ka list ki kam ia kiba ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ bad ki da thoh shai ruh ia kiei-kiei kiba ka Dorbar Thaw Am ha Delhi kam lah ban thaw aiñ halor jong ki State jong ki.

Peit ia ka Form of Instrument. Ki don kine ki dkhot ha ka kiba thikna bad kiba khang lad ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ha Delhi ban nym lah ban thaw aiñ ne leh ei-ei nalor ki kam ba la thoh shai:-

*Dkhot kaba 3.*-Nga pdiang ba ki kam ba la thoh shai ha ka Schedule hangne kum ki kam ia kiba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion kan lah ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kane ka State (Ka da don de ka Schedule ne List jong ki kam ba la pynsnoh lang ba da thoh shai ha ka Dulir ĩasoh jong ki).

*Dkhot kaba 5.*- ĩa ki dkhot ki jingiateh kiba don ha kane ka Dulir ĩasoh (Instrument of Accession) ym lah ban pynkylla da kano- kano ka jingpynbeit ia ka aiñ \* \* \* lymda ia kata ka jingpynbeit la pdiang manga da ka Dulir ka ban pyndap ha kane ka Instrument of Accession (Dulir ĩasoh).



*Dkhot kaba 6.*- Ym don ei-ei ha kane ka Dulir ĩasoh ka ban aibor ĩa ka Dorbar Thaw Aĩn jong ka Dominion ban thaw kano-ano ka aĩn na ka bynta kane ka State ka ban aibor ban shimbor ĩa ka khyndew na ka bynta kano-kano ka kam, hynrei da kane nga kitkhlieh ba lada ka Dominion na ka bynta ki kam iadei bad ki aĩn jong ka kiba iadei bad kane ka State, ka sngewdonkam ban ioh ĩa kano kano ka khyndew ngan pynioh kat ka jingkwah jong ki ĩa kata da ka jinglut-jingsep jong ki, lane lada ka khyndew ka dei ka jong nga, ngan ai (ne transfer) ĩa kata ha ki, kat kum ki jingiateh kular ki ban da ĩa mynjur lang, lane lada ym lah ban ĩa mynjur lang, kin long kat kum ki jingpynbeit jong u ksiang (arbitrator) u ban da thung da u Chief Justice jong ka India.

*Dkhot kaba 7.*- Ym don ei-ei ha kane ka Dulir ĩasoh kaba lah ban mut ba manga, ha kano kano ka rukom, nga pdiang ĩa ka Aĩn Synshar ka India ka ban dang thaw hadien ka ban khang lad ĩa ka jinglaitluid jong nga ban pynlong ka jingiateh kular bad ka Sorkar India hapoh kata ka aĩn ka ban dang thaw hadien.

Ha ka Dulir ĩasoh ba soi ki Syiem Khasi ym don ei-ei kiba kum kine ki jingkhang lad. Kumta ki ktien "shaphang kano-kano ka kani" ki dei ban mut kumta-kata ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aĩn jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aĩn shaphang kano-kano ka kam, - shaphang ki khyndew ki um de.

Tang na kine ki sekshon jong ka Aĩn lah ban iohi shai ba ka jingpynshngaiĩ u Mr. Walker kalong kaba bakla.

- (vi) Kat kum ka Dulir ĩasoh, ka Federation ki Khasi States kam don ka bor thaw aĩn, ka don tang ka Bor bishar bad ka Bor Synshar. ĩa ka Bor Synshar ruh la pyllait tang lai tylliki subjek - (1)

*Excise, (2) Forest bad (3) Ki Hok ha ki khyndew bad um. Kim lah ban thaw aiñ shaphang kine. Ka sakhi ia kane mynta ka long ba ka Government of India ka la ai hukum ba ka Federation ki Khasi States ka dei ban pyniaid ia ka Excise kat kum ki aiñ Excise jong ka Assam bad kam lah ban pynkylla ei-ei ruh. Lada ka long ia ka Excise kan long ia kiwei kitei ki artylli de ki subjek.*

- (vii) Kane ka jingiateh kular shaphang ka jingpynbeit ia ka jingsynshar pat kan iaineh haduh ban da ia pynbeit da ki bor lai tylli - (i) Ka Sorkar India (ii) Ka Sorkar Assam, bad (iii) Ki State Khasi. Kane ka long kat kum ka dkhot banyngkong jong ka Agreement hapoh ka Dulir lasoh. Lano kane kan long ym don ba lah ban tip mynta.
- (viii) Ha ka dkhot ba nyngkong jong ka Agreement la kren shaphang ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar kiba ki Khasi State ki iadon mynta ha ka jingradei bad ka Dominion of India bad ka Province Assam. Kiei kita ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar kiba don mynta (existing administrative arrangements). Ym shim thoh shai satia! Lada ki long kita ki jingradei bad kine ki bor shuwa ka 15 tarik August 1947 (ka sngi jinglaitluid ka Ri India) ne shuwa 18 tarik u July 1947, ka tarik ha kaba pass ia ka India Independence Act, te ki jingpynbeit ia ka jingsynshar kin kynthup ia ka jingiateh ha ki Sanad jong ki Syiem de. Ha kane ka don ka dkhot ba ki State ki ioh shiteng na ki khajna mawshun, dewiong bad ki mar khlaw bad ka Sorkar ka ioh shiteng. Te lada kane ka dang sah kumba ka dang long mynta ruh, te sa kawei pat ka dkhot ha ka Snad kaba dei ia ki Waste Land ruh kan long nadeng kita ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar. Ia ki Waste Land la batai ha ka Sanad ki Syiem ba ki long ki khyndew ki bym don iing ne shnong ne

jingrep ne jingthung-jingtep ha ka por ba la ai ki Syiem Khasi ha ka Sorkar Bilat ha kata ka por, kumba 120 snem palat. Ka jingthoh ia ki Waste Land ka long ba ka Sorkar Bilat ka lah ban die ne aiwai katba ka ibit tang ba ka State kan ioh mar shiteng. Ka Dominion of India ka dawa ba ka ioh ma ka ia ka spah jong ka British Government kaba don ha Ri India. Kumta kita ki jingiateh ba la lah ki neh da kane pat ka Agreement ki Syiem.

Te haba la aiti ia ka bor thaw aiñ ha ka Dominion of India namar kano-kano ka kam da ka Instrument of Accession, haba kat ka sekshon 100 (4) jong ka Government of India Act 1935, ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ wat ia ki subjek kiba don ha ka Provincial Legislative List, bad de haba ka sekshon 101 ka ong ba ka bor thaw aiñ jong ka Sorkar Thaw Aiñ ka India ka long kat kum ka jingiateh ha kata ka Instrument of Accession, bad haba ha ka sekshon 104 jong ka Aiñ ka ong ba u Governor -General u lah ban aibor ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ne jong ka Province ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kano kano ka kam kaba shabar ka Federal List ha ka Seventh Schedule, bad haba ha ka dkhot nyngkong jong ka Instrument of Accession ki Syiem ki la pdiang ia ka bor jong ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion kat kum ba la aibor ha ki da ka Aiñ - Government of India Act, 1935, bad haba ha ka dkhot ka nyngkong pat jong ka Agreement ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar kiba iadei bad ki State Khasi, bad ka Sorkar India bad ka Sorkar Assam de ki iaineh haduh ban da iabeit ki lai Bor - Ka Sorkar India, Ka Sorkar Assam bad ki State Khasi namarkata kam lah ban don shuh ka jingsngewshngain ia ki khyndew jong ki State Khasi.

Ha ka Draft Constitution jong ka India ha ka Artikl 225 ka bor ka Parliament ka Ri India halor ki State

kan long kat kum ki dkhot ki jingiateh kular bad ki. Ka jingbatai u Mr. Walker kam long nongrim; kam long aiñ, kano-kano ka Kashari kam nym pdiang ia kum kata ka Aiñ, kan shu lehnohei hakhmat ki dkhot jong ki Aiñ.

Ka Instrument of Accession jong ki Khasi State ka la long aiñ namar la buh ia ka kat kum ka sekshon 6 (6) jong ka Government of India Act hakhmat ka Dominion Legislature kaba long mynta ka Constituent Assembly kat kum ka sekshon 18 jong ka Government of India Act (as adapted by the India Provisional Constitution Order 1947).

Sd/- J.J.M. Nichols-Roy.

## APPENDIX "N"

(Ref: Paragraph 35)

Ka Paragraph 12 jong ka Sixth Schedule kat kum ba la pass da ka Constituent Assembly of India ha ka 26 tarik November 1949:-

### 12. Applications of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State to autonomous districts and autonomous regions:-

#### (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution-

- (a) no Act of the Legislature of the State in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, and no Act of the Legislature of the State

prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region unless in either case the District Council for such district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to such district or region or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit;

- (b) The Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State to which the provisions of clause (a) of this sub-paragraph do not apply shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region, or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification.
- (2) Any direction given under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

## **APPENDIX "O"**

(Ref: KA TIEN LAMPHRANG)

*Honourable Chairman and Friends,*

It is both my privilege and my pleasure to welcome you to this Conference in Shillong which, at this time of the year, is at its mellowed best: prodigal but not over - indulgent. Nature has

announced the start of the festive season, and I do hope that we shall combine work with pleasure so that the basic harmony inherent in nature is reflected in our thinking and in our discussions. Shillong has a hoary tradition. It derives its name from a deity called U 'Lei Shillong, who has his abode in a Peak also named after him. This Peak is the highest in Meghalaya protecting Shillong from the blasts of the south-wester, and may be seen from anywhere in the town rising majestically to the skies. Our ancient legend tells us that u 'Lei Shillong had a devine neice from whose womb sprang a number of ruling clans in the erstwhile Khasi States. The Shillong States is believed to have been founded under his command. It was partitioned into the present Syiemships of Khyrim and Mylliem in 1830, a year hallowed in memory by the struggle of that great patriot, U Tirot Singh, Syiem of Nongkhlaw, who was ably supported by another great patriot, U Bormanik, Syiem of Shillong, against the British Power. The festival of Ka Pomblang Syiem of Khyrim, celebrated barely a fortnight ago, is an intimate part of Khasi religion tradition, particularly the sacrificial offerings to U Blei Shillong.

One thousand nine hundred seventy-four is also a historic milestone for Shillong. It was just a century ago that it assumed importance when it became the capital of a separte province of Assam under a Chief Coimmissioner. In the autonomous set-up of Meghalaya, the administration of Shillong was vested partly in the Government of Assam and partly in the Government of Meghalaya. With the attainment of full statehood, Shillong witnessed the passing of the old order and the birth of the new. A period of transition is always a trying one; vacuums do occur. But Shillong, with the halo of its past, has been, in my opinion, rightly chosen as the headquarters of the North-Eastern Council and the nucleus or hub of the North-Eastern Hill University. May I say that this year, and at this time, the hills are at their verdant best opening their welcome arms with love to all those who belong; and so too we receive you all amongst us with open heart and soul.

I would be lacking in duty and courtesy if my welcome does not record the congratulations of all present, of the people of

Meghalaya, and of my own, to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Dhillon, on his being unanimously elected President of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and also, on being chosen Chairman of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Dr. Dhillon has his own inimitable contribution of parliamentary life, and, I am sure, Bucharest will be no exception.

It is customary on such occasions to render a brief outline of the history and culture of the people of the host state. I do not propose to depart from the accepted norm, primarily because Meghalaya, or for that very matter, the whole of North-East itself, is yet so little known to the rest of the country, but with a charm and attraction of its own, almost exotic though very much native and indigenous. While I would welcome each one of you savour the fascinating beauty of these hills and their people, I would like to dwell on their legacy and their democratic institution which, in our parliamentary context, are strikingly relevant.

Meghalaya is the homeland of two communities, the Garos and the Khasis. The Garos have their homeland in the Garo Hills and the Khasis have theirs in the present Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The term khasi is a general name given to the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts. They claim descent from the same common origin. They have the same common language, common customs traditions and usages. They have the same way of life, the same mores and manners with the same common beliefs. Geographically speaking, the people of the eastern plateau are known as Pnars or Syntengs; the people of the southern slopes are known as Wars, the people of the low-lying hills in the northern areas are known as Bhois, and those in the west-by-north areas as Lyngams; the people of the western plateau are known as Khyntiams to the Pnars, and as Nongphlang to the Wars. There are some other groups of people known as Labangs, Khyrwangs and others, but all of them are known by the generic name, Khasi. The Lyngngams are known as Migams to the Garos.

The late Prime Minister Nehru spoke of the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills as those who, by their "Stamina, virility

and competence still maintain their freedom based on ancient ways and tenets of the race. They are an extremely discipline people, often more democratic than most of India. Without a (Written) constitution, they function democratically and carry out the decisions made by their elders and representatives without exception." The late Mr. Nehru's cameo must remain one of the choicest of the collections for the Khasi people. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose also praised the Khasi democratic way of life as the true ideal democratic system. On more than one occasion, he urged the people of India to learn something from the Khasi democratic way of life.

In fact, in Khasi polity, an individual is assured of an equal opportunity in the administration based on native genius and organisation. In brief, the Khasis had developed a three-tier structure with built-in checks and balances to guard against any usurpation of power. There was a *durbar* at the village level which looked after the immediate needs of the village such as sanitation, health, water supply, maintenance of roads and lanes, etc. Several villages banded together to form a *Raid* or *Commune*, and the *Durbar Raid* normally settled inter-village disputes. It administered justice through customary law or through the laws in force. The highest tier was the Chief's *Durbar* or *Syiem's Durbar* and the *Durbar Hina*.

Unlike other hereditary Chiefs elsewhere the *Syiems* were elected Chiefs, chosen by an electoral college of "*Bakhraws* and *Basans*" who were themselves the elected representatives of the people. Till today, the political system of the Khasis is more democratic than that of the *Panchayat* system that exist in the plains. When no democracy existed in the plains, the Khasis were ruled by a democratic process. One must go through "*The Khasis*" by Col. P.R. Gurdon, and "*Notes on Khasi Law*" by Sir Keith Cantlie. Gurdon gives a graphic description of the administration of justice among the Khasis. All disputes were referred to the *Durbar* and the decision of the *Durbar* had to be executed by the *Syiem*. As regards the administration of justice, a similar system did not exist in any part of the World.



The Syiem had to lead and preside over the Durbar Hima so that it ran smoothly with all the prestige and spirit of equality and responsibility that use to hold sway. This is the picture of a Khasi Parliament (Durbar Hima) as described by Col. Archibald Watson and Mr. White in their Memoirs of David Scott who said "I was struck with astonishment at the order and decorum which characterised the debate. No shouts of exultation, or indecent attempts to put down the orator of the Opposite party. On the contrary every speaker was fairly heard out. I have often witnessed the debate in St. Stephen's (Chapel) but those of the (Asya (Khasi) Parliament appeared to me to be conducted with more dignity of manner".

In the Jaintia Hills, the same system existed till 1835 when the institution of Syiemship was abolished by the British after the whole area was conquered and occupied by them. But the British did not with the village Durbar, though the Raids were covered into deloiships.

Whereas the Khasis had developed a three-tier system, the Garos had developed a two-tier system. At the village level the village durbars are in vogue. The highest authority is the elaka durbar which is presided over by an elected Nokma.

The matrilineal system and the land tenure in Meghalaya are unique, and merit further research and study. But whereas the British had brought about new innovations in the land tenure systems in the Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills, and whereas the District Councils of the two districts have also brought about some changes in the land systems to suit modern conditions; the land tenure system in the Khasi Hills still remains more or less unchanged. In the Khasi Hills broadly speaking, there are two categories of land-viz., Ri Kynti or private land, and Ri Raid or lands belonging to the community. The Syiems were not territorial rulers because land belonged to the people. Personally speaking, I believe that we have the best system of land tenure. But modern agricultural practices with their investment pattern have led to temporary strains- in a sense of reaction to modernisation. I am not suggesting that a change is always desirable, nor can I

conceive of a change without some reaction, however good it may be. We in the Khasi Hills have been faced with the need to modernise the laws by maintaining a record of rights of the respective individuals, families, clans, villages, Raids or Himas as the case may be to obtain bank finance. Even in richer and more prosperous communities, bank loans form a vital adjunct of agricultural life. Meghalaya is a small, infant State. Can it do without some form of hypothecation? As in other emerging societies, the problem in Meghalaya, though a minor one, is one to harmonise customary law and practices with innovation, to blend the past with the present.

In fact, we in Meghalaya have sought, and are seeking, to preserve the cultural values-values, as it were, rooted in the soil, in tradition, in dance and song. Barely two weeks ago was the Pomblang Syiem of Khyrim festival celebrated in its full-bloom glory-it is perhaps the most colourful festival in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The annual ritual is woven round a unique conception of Khasi religious, social, and political thoughts where the Syiem and the Syiem Sad played the most important roles. The Syiem Sad is the nearest and eldest femal relation of the Syiem from the mother's side. She is entrusted with the custody of the rites and ceremonies, a custody that endows her with moral sanction vis-a-vis the powers-that-be.

Apart from this festival, there are many other festivals in the Khasi Hills such as Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem in Shillong and many other places, Ka Phur Sohbar and Nongjri, Ka Shad Wahkhen, Ka Shad Mawja, Ka Shad Iapngar and the like. In the Jaintia Hills we have as many as six Beh Dein Khlam festivals in six different places, generally celebrated in July after the sowing-the festivals that reflect literally the hopes and aspirations of the people in that district, and for that matter, the hopes and aspirations of the whole Khasi race.

A Khasi is intensely religious with a lust for life. His approach to his Creator is not beset with fasting, sackcloth and ashes; it is the outpouring of a full heart-a thanksgiving for the harvest of life. Khasi festivals may be primarily religious, but they

are not solely so. They are actually an expression of the cream of his thought on life and how it should be lived. This may not be readily digestible to one who associates the religion with ascetic, but a Khasi loves to worship God when he is happy and gay, at peace with himself-the condition in which he believes he is most worthy to approach his Maker.

The Garos also believe in the Supreme Being the Creator. Woven in the traditional faith is the infrastructure of monotheism and the concept of the supernatural. Among the Garos also, the traditional religious values find expression in the festivals; the Wangala, for instance, when the Garos announce the bounty of harvest time in song and dance. The costume on such occasion is colourful with a variety of instruments ranging from drums and gongs to pipes and flutes and harps.

Linguistically, the Khasi language belongs to the Mon-Khmer form of speech which branched out from the Austro-Asiatic form of speech. According to accounts, the Mon-Khmer form of speech, at one time, spread from Central Asia to the South seas right round to Malagasy. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills is an island of this form of speech in the midst of Aryan tongues. But, it is unfortunate that for thousands of years we did not have any written literature, of course we did have oral literature in the forms of ballads, epic verses, heroic tales handed down through the centuries. Written Khasi literature was introduced by the Christian Missionaries 161 years ago. But within such a short period Khasi literature has so expanded itself in nearly all the branches. We have produced many able and brilliant authors, poets, essayists, and short story writers. Last year we celebrated the Birth Centenary of our greatest poet, U Soso Tham. While giving a preface to the Birth Centenary souvenir of the great poet, our Chief Minister, Capt W.A.Sangma, observes the status of Khasi literature thus: "It is remarkable to note that within 160 years of its existence, written Khasi literature has made such gigantic strides. Today, Khasi literature has reached more or less the same standard as any other modern Indian literature. It is undoubtedly the richest among the Indian tribal literature and at the same time, it is the richest among the Mon-khmer group of

languages". Today Khasi language is recognised by Calcutta, Guahati, Dibrugarh and North-Eastern Hill University up to the B.A. Standard.

It is my privilege that I have been entrusted by the North-Eastern Hill University to frame the syllabus for the study of Khasi Language and Literature at the Post-Graduate level. It is also my privilege to have moved the resolution at the annual meeting of General Committee of the Sahitya Akademi in February last year for getting the recognition of Khasi by the National Academy of Letters. This question is now on the anvil of the Executive Committee. I have every hope that the result will be in our favour.

Garó language, on the other hand, belongs to the Tibeto-Burman group of languages, which was also a branch of the great Austro-Asiatic form of speech. Like the Khasis, the Garos also had no written literature. It was the Christian Missionaries again who reduced Garó language into writing. Unlike Khasi literature, secular Garó literature came into its own in the forties of the present century only, and Prof. Howard Dennison Momin's literary bimonthly *Achik Kurang*, a trend-setter in vernacular literature owed much to the avante-garde group of Garó collegians. Mr. Kandura W. Momin wrote two text books, one on the History of Assam in Garó in 1952 and the other on the History of India, also in Garó 1953. Another prominent writer, Harendra W. Marak, made an original contribution to Garó folk literature, apart from translating poems, including Tagore's *Gitanjali* in 1966. A recent effort was the translation of the *Rubaiyyat* of Omar Khayyam. A novel introduction subsequently was a Garó drama, and in 1971 the first novel in Garó, *Sonabal Mechik*, was published. The creation of Meghalaya will mean a new dawn for the writers in Garó.

Meghalaya is still an under-developed State. The bulk of economy is agriculture. Paddy grown is of two types-hill rice and swamp rice. The other crops are maize and millets. Many important cash crops such as potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, chillies, also thrive well. Cotton is a valuable cash crop in the Garó Hills.

le/pata, betelnuts, pan leaves, pepper, oranges, plums, pears, nananas are the other cash crops. But, on the other hand, the State has other economic potentialities. Meghalaya, a veritable darling of nature, abounds in mineral and forest resources. There is a good future for the growth of mineral-based and forest-based industries, horticulture, sericulture, dairying and for various types of cottage industries.

Economically, the people living in the border areas of Meghalaya have had to find non-traditional outlets for their produce. Before partition, the border trade with Sylhet sustained the border economy. Similar was the case with Mymensing and the Garo Hills portion. This was shattered with the emergence of Pakistan. A friendly Bangladesh now can reverse the trend, though impediments have cropped up in the form of overzealous bureaucratic procedures. The mainstay, however, is the limestone and coal, both products of great industrial demand, particularly limestone and clinker which the Chhatak Cement Factory in Bangladesh needs.

The sequestration of the hills has left Meghalaya in relative quite. I mean that Meghalaya is yet to figure prominently on what may be called the "map of protest" or the "map of disquite". Meghalaya has its problems-incipient student differences, growing unemployment, occasional bundhs and hartals. The business climate needs to be toned up, entrepreneurial skills are needed. But a happy augury is the absence of unprincipled trade unionism. Differences are still settled amicably; political differences have not soured relations.

But Meghalaya cannot remain an isolated patch of beauty; the problems of the country and their solution are vital to its growth and progress. The twin problems as I understand them are inflation and a challenge to authority. Inflation can have a crippling impact on land-locked Meghalaya. A railhead at Byrnihat will help, provided supply from the rest of India is maintained. Disturbed conditions in the neighbouring State can bring about a chain reaction, particularly when it questions the very basis of established-order. As presiding Officers it enjoins

a special responsibility on us. The onus of having to decide between legislative competence and duty and unfettered public sway still a live issue.

Before I conclude, we must express our gratitude to our State Chief Minister, Capt. Williamson A. Sangma and the members of his Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Mr. Maham Singh, and all members of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly and Officers of the state Government, without whose help and constant co-operation it would not have been possible for us to do whatever little we have been able to do.

With these words, I once again thank you all for the patience and courtesy you have extended to me.

KHUBLEI

JAI HIND

## **APPENDIX - "P"**

An introductory speech by Mr. L.G. Shullai, formerly Chief Executive Member, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, on the occasion of presenting the first copy of this book entitled "KI HIMA KHASI" to Prof. R.S. Lyndoh, (Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly) on the 10th January, 1976 (Saturday) at 11 A.M. at the office Chamber of the Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Shillong.

Mr. Speaker Sir,  
Distinguished Journalists and friends,

I am very happy that I have been able to compile this general narrative in a form of a book entitled "KI HIMA KHASI", narrating some of the important events and incorporating some of the important documents connected with the period from the 15th August, 1947 to 25th January, 1950, relating to the erstwhile Khasi States.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the sentence, "*A period of transition is always a trying one; vacuums do occur*", which appeared in your 'Welcome Address' at Shillong to the delegates of the Conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India on the 5th November, 1974 keeps on reminding me that in so far as the erstwhile Khasi States are concerned, the period from the 15th August, 1947 to the 25th January, 1950 is really a period of transition. Hence, this general narrative in a form of a book entitled "KI HIMA KHASI" is being brought out, and I hope it will arouse the sense of curiosity of the students of History and Political Science and the research scholars to seek more, to find out more and to write more about the said period.

Though the book was written in Khasi, yet the relevant and connected documents were reproduced either in Khasi or in English in their original form. e.g.

- 1) Agreement in 1863 between the Syiem of Myllem and the British Government in which the Syiem of Myllem ceded to the British Government a portion of land in Shillong. (This may be seen in Appendix "A" at pages 16-19).
- 2) Instrument of Accession signed by the "Rangbah Hima" (i.e Syiem (s)/ Lyngdoh (s)/ Sirdar (s)/ Wahadadar) of the erstwhile Khasi States. (This may be seen in Appendix "C" at pages 22 -- 25).
- 3) Resolution of Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy moved during the session of the Khasi State Constitution Making Durbar held at Dinam Hall Jaiaw, Shillong from the 11th to 21st July, 1949 and the Amendment of the Syiem of Jirang. (The Resolution and the

Amendment may be seen in paragraph - 25 and paragraph - 26 respectively at pages 22-24).

- 4) The Khasi State (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950 issued with Notification No. SK/140/49/8 dated 25.1.50 and published in the Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950 (This may be seen in Appendix "E" at pages 27 -- 36 ).

I may also mention here that the photograph inside this book was taken on the 29th April, 1949, the day in which the Khasi State Constitution Making Durbar was inaugurated by the Governor of Assam, Shri Sri Prakasa.

Mr. Speaker Sir, at this moment my mind goes back to those good old student days where we used to discuss freely about various topics, e.g. the Law of Diminishing Return, the Social Contract Theory, the Localisation of Industries, the Indus Valley Civilization, the Unification of Italy, the Glorious Revolution, etc. Yes about "The Eight Poets", "Modern Essays", "Julius Caesar", "Loyalties", "Mayor of Casterbridge" and "Ki Sngi Barim U Hynneiwtrep".

Now we are meeting in a new atmosphere with new sense, rather with greater sense of responsibility; no longer, "to seek, to find and not to yield" but also "to speak, strike and redress".

Mr. Speaker Sir, I deemed it a great privilege to have been able to show you the manuscript before I sent it to the Press. I hope you would be able to favour us today with your comments before the book is finally released to the public. Though the function is small, yet I hope that its ramification will go far beyond.

The book is dedicated to the memory of Late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (may his soul rest in peace), who, at the gathering of the citizen of Shillong on the 2nd January 1948 said, *"Yours is a land for gods to live in. Its air, its natural scenery, its pure atmosphere its sweet water, would attract even gods if your hearts were pure"*.



Before I conclude, I express my gratefulness to you distinguished journalists and friends, who are present here in this function, and specially to you Mr. Speaker Sir, who is not only a Speaker, but also a scholar and a great patron of Khasi Literature.

With these few words, I present this first copy of my book entitled "KI HIMA KHASI" to you Mr. Speaker Sir, who, in this non-legislative function, with your special and kind permission, I would prefer to call you "Bah Duh"

Khubiei,

L.G. Shullai

## **APPENDIX - "R"**

**Speech of Prof. R.S. Lyngdoh, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly on receipt of the first copy of the book entitled "KI HIMA KHASI", presented to him by Mr. L.G. Shullai, former Chief Executive Member, Khasi Hill Autonomous District Council on the 10th January, 1976 (Saturday) at 11 A.M. at the office Chamber of the Speaker Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shillong.**

Friends,

At the very outset, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Mr. L.G. Shullai when I would call Bah Gil, for his generosity to give me the first copy of his book entitled "KI HIMA KHASI" which deals with the period of history when they were still known as Khasi States. But I think, Bah Gil, you have given me undue credit to say that it was my Welcome Address to the All India Conference of the Presiding Officers in 1974

which had inspired you to collect the valuable constitutional historical documents which form part of your estimable book. I do not know whether my said Welcome Address had really inspired you to write your book, but if it had in any way contributed to your good effort I am happy indeed. Perhaps, my close association with you since our student days had made you favour me with the credit of having given you the inspiration. I, would, however, like to disclose that we did have mutual discussions on the subject and in such discussions amongst friends the inspiration is always reciprocal.

On my part I want to thank you for your very valuable contribution not only in the field of constitutional history of this part of the country, known as the Khasi & Jaintia Hills, but also for your contribution in the field of Khasi Literature itself. While I was going through your manuscript, I was very much impressed with the lucidity of the language you used and with your high sense of responsibility to direct the minds of younger generations towards a unified culture and a glorious development of Khasi language and Khasi literature. I am afraid that there may be misguided sections among our people today who try to damage the unity of Khasi literature which has made good progress in the last 163 years. It was during this period that we have really made gigantic progress and I think you will be glad to know that Khasi literature as it stands today is in a position to occupy an exalted place not only in Khasi home but even in the higher academic circles, and if the plan goes through, we hope the North Eastern Hill University will include Khasi as one of the subject for the post-graduate study in the School of Languages from the next academic year. I have no doubt even if we do not succeed next year, we shall definitely succeed in the year following.

When I studied your manuscript, I am really please to see your geographical division of our land. Your effort to dig out those valuable documents will really serve as an eye opener to the research students as well as to political scientists in future. I do not say your book is complete, but it thus give quite a good connected picture of the period it deals with. You have yourself

rightly stated that there are many gaps to be filled up by the contributions of other friends and scholars. I think it will suffice if I only remark that a person like you with varied activities (you were sometime ago the Head of the District Council Administration) will not naturally have the time to devote fully to research, yet your love for the people and your love for the cause has, I think, enable you to bring out this book. I know the difficulties of the writers in Khasi, they have to wait long years, ten to twenty, before their investment in printing and publishing will bring return. It is therefore up to the society to decide in what manner it will respect the contribution of the language authors and in what manner it will compensate to authors who inspire other authors to contribute more. I think it is high time for the society and the government to see that good writers and good books are really paid for. It would be a wise and good thing for the government to purchase good books for distribution to different colleges, schools and other institutions so that students and others too, not only in the towns but also in the rural areas, shall get access to them. So Bah Gil, I must really be thankful for your contribution.

Today, we are fortunate that we have here in our midst two eminent persons who had played a veritable role in making the history under review. I know, without naming them also each one of us will understand who I meant. I would like to request them also to write their memoirs and collect those documents which will go to fill up those gaps. For instance, my Secretary, who happened to be at that time a Special Assistant to the Dominion Agent played quite an important role during the period. He was sent to negotiate with the two Rulers of the Khasi States who had not signed the Instrument of Accession as yet, and the then Governor, Sir Akbar Hydari, at parting told him to see that for heaven's sake Junagadh was not repeated in the two Khasi States. That subject itself needs more elaborate research.

Let me point out some other reports which happened during the period. You know very well that the Rulers of Khasi State first signed the Instrument of Accession on the 8th August, 1947.

What actually happened ? Why did the Ministry of States asked the Rulers of the Khasi States to sign again on the 15th of December. Now let these two events be studied with proper care, understanding and sympathy.

So also there were a number of other events. Before 1948, there were two non-acceding States, Junagadh and Hyderabad, the rest of Indian States had already acceded to the Indian Union. But among the acceding States there were five categories. Firstly, the State which were not affected by the process of integration secondly the Union States, thirdly the Centrally merged States, fourthly the Provincial merged States, and fifthly the Federation of Khasi States. It may also be mentioned that like Jammu and Kashmir which did not sign the Instrument of Merger for which there were other constitutional arrangements, the Khasi States did not sign the Instrument of Merger. This is therefore a question for the research scholars to dig out as to how the Khasi States came to be merged with Assam with the coming into force of the Constitution. This subject also is to be studied very minutely. I think the Ministry of States had not yet made all the documents available to research scholars. These documents are very very important. But when the Constituent Assembly studied the position of the Khasi States, there was no discussion at the beginning about their merger, and even the Bordoloi Committee which recommended the formation of the District Council in all the tribal areas was silent on the question of the position of the Khasi States. The Drafting Committee itself was silent on the position of the Khasi States. I think the political leaders were thinking in term of perhaps getting the Khasi States a position similar to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as under Article 370 of the Constitution. But that was not the position. The story goes in the different manner altogether. The representative of the Khasi State in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. G.S. Guha, did not speak a word. Now, why did Mr. Guha keep mum in the Constituent Assembly and why the Khasi States did not send their own man are matters to be further studied.

When the negotiation first started it was agreed that the position of the Khasi States will be decided by the Khasi State

themselves. And so the Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar was constituted. It held its session, as narrated by Mr. Shullai, but the question which remain to be answered now is why did the Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar stop its activities short of determining the proper status of the Khasi State? To me this needs proper study. We know that Negotiating Committee of sixteen persons was constituted as it appears from the proceeding of the said Durbar and it also appears from the newspapers of the day that there were certain correspondence between the Negotiating Committee and the Ministry of State. But these documents were not made available to us. Now it depends upon the co-operation of all friends and of the research scholars everywhere to find out the facts.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar brought an amendment to paragraph 19 of the Sixth Schedule to the Draft Constitution which states that the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District shall comprise all the areas formerly known as the Khasi States and the British portions of the District. But we are left in the dark as to who advise Dr. Ambedkar to bring the amendment. It is for the research students to unearth the forces working behind the scenes. There is indeed a good field for further research.

When the Constitution was discussed in its final stage, it is on record that one of the Members of the Drafting Committee, Sir Mahanmad Sadullah, observed that in bringing Khasi States within the frame-work of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution there was constitutional anomaly. Of course all these are meant for academic discussion to bring out the fact. We have accepted the Constitution, and the very fact that we have participated fully in all the general elections means that we have accepted the spirit of the Sixth Schedule in toto. In any case, this subject is very very interesting. I thank you very much, Mr. Shullai, and I would appeal to you to bring out another book which contains valuable documents regarding the very important transitional period from the 26th January, 1950 to the 26th June, 1952. It should be illuminating to know what happened during that period. If the District Council maintain their records properly I think there will

be no difficulty to know what happened after the 27th of June 1952 for the reconstruction of the latter period of our history.

So once again I thank you, Bah Gil, for your first attempt and I really encourage you to undertake another venture to fill up the gaps which will supply materials to research students in future. I will appeal also to all of you and to the reading public to patronise not only Mr. Shullai but all other authors as well. Bah Gil, I think the book can be made available to the public book stalls like the Modern Book Depot, the Mascot Book Stall, etc. The price is only Rs. 10.00 (Rupees Ten) and considering the valuable materials and the cost of paper, I think the price is quite reasonable.

Now I would invite all of you to have some light refreshment in the Members' Lawn.

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**SARDAR PATEL'S CORRESPONDENCE, VOL. V**

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**41**  
**TELEGRAM**

Shillong  
15 August 1947

Hon'ble Sardar Patel  
New Delhi

MY TELEGRAM DATED 11 AUGUST AGREEMENT  
WITH FEDERATION KHASI STATES. GRAIEFUL  
FOR EARLY REPLY.

HYDARI

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**42**  
**TELEGRAM**

New Delhi  
18 August 1947

FOR HYDARI FROM SARDAR PATEL. YOUR TELE-  
GRAM 11 AUGUST AGREEMENT WITH FEDERA-  
TION KHASI STATES. REGRET DELAY. HOPE TO  
SEND CONSIDERED REPLY IN COUPLE OF DAYS.

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**Government House  
Shillong  
15 December 1947**

My dear Sardarji,

I hope you received my letter of 5 December written on my return from Delhi. It related to Tripura and Manipur. This relates to the Khasi States.

On 2 December I informed the representatives of the Khasi States Federation that I had brought with me from Delhi the Instrument of Accession which incorporated the agreement reached by them with me in July this year and that they should now sign it. It was accordingly agreed that all the Siems (head of a tribal clan) should assemble here on the 15th and individually sign the instrument. The meeting took place this morning, and I reported to you the result by telegram, as in the copy enclosed, addressed to Cuttack. With 20 out of the 25 heads of Khasi States signing, the back of any dissident movement must be deemed to have been broken. This is not to say that Nichols-Roy on one side and Abdul Matin Chaudhury\* on the other (strange bedfellows!) will not try to keep the agitation pot boiling for as long as they can. That various underhand forces had been at work between 2 December and 15 December is shown by the fact that this morning's proceedings at one time seemed likely to break; for, three of the principal siems, i.e. those of Myllicm, of Khyrim and of Cherra, (the last mentioned borders on East Pakistan and he holds some land in



Sylhet) refused to sign and wanted more time to "consult their people". I made them realise what the consequences of not signing would be, and after nearly an hour's confabulation among themselves they signed. The rest was easy.

Some time back I asked the Central Intelligence officer (S.M. Dutt) to let me have a report on the activities of Abdul Matin Chaudhury as I suspected his prolonged sojourn in Shillong. A copy of his report is enclosed. I think it contains fairly reliable information

As regards Nichols-Roy, I recommend that he should be removed from ministership. I know that Bardoloi thinks that he will be more dangerous out of office than in office. At one time I subscribed to the view, but now I am of the opinion that the disadvantages of his continuing in the Ministry outweigh the advantages. He is widely disliked and discredited. He is not even a good executive and is an obstacle to our putting some pep into the provincial PWD which it sorely needs if we are to keep to our programme of necessary road construction. I realise that the elimination of Nichols-Roy cannot be brought about at once, but I am putting the matter in your mind to enable you to think over ways and means.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,  
**A.K. Hydari .**

**The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

**ENCLOSURE**

**TELEGRAM**

**Sardar Patel  
Camp Cuttack  
Orissa.**

**15 December 1947**

**GLAD INFORM YOU TWENTY OUT OF TWENTY FIVE KHASI STATES SIGNED INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION THIS MORNING IN MY PRESENCE.. OUT OF REMAINING FIVE THREE ARE ILL AND WILL SIGN IN THEIR HOMES. AM SUMMONING THE OTHER TWO TO WHOM SUMMONS HAVE PROBABLY NOT REACHED.**

**HYDARI**

---

**\* A leader of the Muslim League in Assam and a member of Central Legislative Assembly.**

**44**

**New Delhi  
21 December 1947**

**My dear Hydari,**

**Thank you for your letter dated 15 December 1947. I received your telegram regarding Khasi States when I was at Nagpur, the day that we succeeded in getting the integration through from the Orissa and Chhattisgarh States. The news of the Khasi States therefore came on a day on which it seemed we were in luck. I congratulate you on the success which you have**

achieved in regard to Khasi States and would like to say that we felt that the happy result was due to the skill and ability and tact with which you conducted the negotiations.

As regards Nichols-Roy and Abdul Matin Choudhury, I am looking into the matter.

Regarding your letter of 5 December, I am glad that the preliminary arrangements in Tripura have gone off so well and that you won a signal success again in Manipur. S.N. Ray created some difficulties about remuneration and I had therefore to ask the Bengal Government to recommend another officer. They recommended Mr. A.B. Chatterjee, but I hope he has joined by now. I should like to know what your appreciation of the latest situation in Tripura is. His Highness the Maharaja of Panna mentioned to me, and I also agree that it would be a good thing if we could make use of Maharajkumar Dev Burman, the grand uncle of the present Maharaja, who is at present Vice-President of the Council of Regency. I hope you will bear this in mind.

Yours sincerely,  
**Vallabhbhai Patel**

His Excellency Sir Akbar Hydari  
Shillong.



# **KA RI SHONG PDENG PYRTHEI**

Ri Hynniewtrep don spah don nam,  
Ba don l'u pud l'u sam.  
Ka Ri ki khyndai bah ryntich,  
Ka Ri ka wait ka stich.  
Ka Ri u soh ka Ri u pai,  
Ki kshaid ba noh rymphai,  
Tipkur tipkha, tipbriew tipblei,  
Ka Ri shong pdeng pyrtnei.

**L.G. Shullai**



## **KA 'TIEN LAMPHRANG**

**Samla Ka Ri,**

Lada ngi wad, ngi thud, ngi khein, ngi bishar bha te ngin shem ba ngi dei kawei ka Jaid bynriew. Ki Hima, toi ki bun, hynrei ngi dei kawei ka Jaid bynriew. Kum ka Jaidbynriew ngi kynmaw icit kynmaw burom ia la ki longshuwa ki manshuwa, bad ngi sngewtynnad ban iai iathuh ha u mihngi u sepngi, u shatei u shathie; ho-oid ha ki jaidbynriew ha kylleng satlak ka pyrthei ia la ka Purinam ba ngi dei ki khun ki ksiew jong ki Hynniewtrep.

Don ka jingong ba ka jaidbynriew kaba ym tip ia la ka jong ka Geography bad ia la jong ka History, kata ka jaidbynriew ka lah ban poi shaduh ban jah duh syndon na sla pyrthei. Kum ka Jaidbynriew, la ngi rit paid katno-katno ruh, ngim kwah ban jah noh na sla pyrthei bad ngim mon satia ban ym tip ci-ei shaphang la ka jong ka History, la ka long jong ka juk ba la leit noh ne jong ka juk mynta.

**Khublei,**

**Dated : Shillong  
The 21st July 1978**

**L.G. Shullai**





## KA RI SHONG PDENG PYRTHEI

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### JANA GANA MANA

Jana- gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he  
Bharata – bhagya- vidhata

Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha  
-Dravida-Utkala-Vanga

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga  
uchchhala-jaladhi- taranga

Tava subha name jage, tava subha asisa mage,  
gahe tava jaya-gatha.

Jana- gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he  
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Jayahe, jaya he, jaya he, jaya, jaya,  
jaya, jaya he!.



LYNNONG I  
**KA JINGSDANG**

1. Ka Ri India ka long ka Ri kaba heh shibun. Ym lah ban da tip thikna, kaei ka jaidbynriew kaba la don nyngkong eh ha Ri India naduh ba la thaw ia ka pyrthei. Ha North East India, ha ka Bri ba iar talawiar u “Sohpetbneng” – **Ka Ri Shong Pdeng Pyrthei** – ka paw te ba la lah don naduh ki por kulong kumah, naduh ba dang lung ka Pyrthei, bad u Myllung Soso Tham ba don nam jong ka Ri u kren shaphang jong ki -

“Na khadhynriew ba don ha jrong  
Hynniew ki hiar hangne ban Shong-  
Ban paw ka Hok na khmat U Blei,  
Hapoh ka Tdem ka Sain-Pyrthei;  
Ban phaid ka khmat u Shrich u Tngaw,  
Ba kan kren-briew ka Dieng ka Maw.

Shaphang jong ki mano ba'm tip,  
Ka Nam jong ki lano kan lip!  
Ha Ryngi ne hapoh Dymmiew,  
Kin tip pateng ki Khun ki Ksiew,  
Naduh bamih haduh basep,  
Ngi dei ki Khun ki Hynniew Trep”.

2. Lada shu shim kyllum ia ka Ri India baroh kawei, katba lah ban tip, ki briew kiba wan iuh kjat nyngkong eh ha Ri India ki dei ki Negroid. Kine ki wan na shaphang sepngi lyngba ka Ri Arabia bad Iran. Kine ki la wan sha Ri India da ki hajar hajar snem shuwa ban kut ka B.C. bad ban sdang ka A.D.

3. Hadien ki Negroid la wan poi sa ki Proto-Austroloid. Kine ki wan na sha ki thain Eastern Mediterranean. Ka ktien kaba kine ki briew ki kren ka dei ka ktien Austric. la kane ka ktien Austric la pynbynta ha ki ar tylli ki Group – (a) Austro-Asiatic, bad (b) Austronesian. Ka ktien Santali, Mundari, Palong, Stieng, Wa, Mon (lane Talang) bad Khmer ki hap hapoh ka Austro-Asiatic Group. La ong ba ka ktien “Khasi” ruh ka hap hapoh ka Austro-Asiatic Group. To ngin ia phai khyndiat sha ka ktien “Khasi”. Kum ka Jaidbynriew, lehse ngin ym lah ban klet ia ka snem 1841 namar dei naduh katei ka snem bad ha ki snem kiba bud ter-ter ba la sdang ban buh ia ka ktien jong ka Jaidbynriew ha ka thoh ka tar, bad na ka bynta ki daw kiba bun la shim ia ka ktien ba ki kren ha Sohra (Sohra dialect) kum ka nongrim. Katba nang iaid ki por katta nang bun ki kot ba la thoh bad ba la pynmih paidbah. Ia ka ktien thoh la nang pynwandur, pynitynnad bad pynriewspah ia ka da kaba pynrung ia kiba bun ki ktien bad kyntien ba la pyndonkam ha kiwei pat ki thain jong ka Ri – ha Khyndriam, ha Pnar, ha Bhoi bad ha War. Ka ktien thoh, namar kata, kam dei shuh ka nongkynti jong ki nong Sohra, hynrei ka la dei ka jong u Paid ka Ri, naduh Rilang haduh Kupli.
4. To ngin ia phai biang sha ki Negroid. Hadien ka jingwan jong ki Proto-Austroloid, ki Negroid ki la poi kulmar kylleng ka Ri India. Mynta ki dang shu sah khyrdong ha ki katto-katne ki bynta jong ka South India.
5. Hadien ki Proto-Austroloid la wan poi sa ki Dravidan. Kine ki wan na sha ki thain Iran. Ka ktien Tamil, Telegu. Kanarese bad Malayalam ki dei ki ktien jong ki Dravidian. Hadien ka jingwan jong ki Dravidian, ki Proto-Austroloid ruh ki la saphred kylleng ka Ri India. Mynta ki dang don sa katto-katne ha ki bynta jong ka Central

India. La don ki khana pateng ba la iathuh ba kiba bun na ki Proto-Austroloid ki la krih lyngba ka North-East India sha South East Asia.

6. Hadien ki Dravidian, la wan poi sa ki Aryan. Kine ki wan na sha ki thain Central Asia. Ki la poi ha Ri India hapdeng ka snem 1500 B.C. bad 1200 B.C. Haba ki Aryan ki la buhai shnong ha ki bynta jong ka North India, ki Dravidian kiba don ha North India ki la sdang ban phet noh sha South India. Ka ktien kaba ki Aryan ki kren ka dei ka ktien Sanskrit. la kane ka ktien la nang kham pynriewspah da kaba pynrung bun ki ktien bad kyntien jong ki Proto-Austroloid. Ha kawei ka bynta jong ka jingthoh jong u Dr. S.M. Katre "Vocabulary and Syntax" ba la shon ha kawei ka kot lyngkdop "AFFINITY OF INDIAN LANGUAGES" ba la pynmih da ka Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India la thoh kumne:-

"Investigation started by Sylvain Levi and Jean Przyluski in Paris show that old Indo-Aryan found in Rigveda and Atharvaveda contains words borrowed from the Austro-Asiatic sub-stratum. Some of our cultural words, particularly in certain skills and crafts, such as brick-making, rice-culture, etc or names of things like betel, cotton, cotton-cloth, bamboo-arrows, etc. or geographical names like Kosala, Tosala, Kalinga, Trilinga, etc; or the Vigesimal system of counting with Kori (twenty) as a unit, appear to have their origin in this group. These scattered papers in inaccessible French journals were collected and translated by Prof. Bagchi. and published by the Calcutta University under the title of PRE-ARYAN AND PRE-DRAVIDIAN IN INDIA. The latest exponent of this school is Kuiper of

Leiden University who has studied a number of important cultural words from Vedic texts and traced their affinities to what he terms Proto-Munda”.

7. Hadien ka 500 B.C. ki Aryan ki la poi bad buhai shnong ha kylleng ka North India, naduh Eastern Afghanistan haduh Bengal. Ki Aryan kim shym la lah ban pyniar ia la u pud u sam sha North East India. La don ki khana pateng ba la iathuh ba la don ki Mongoloid kiba la wan buhai shnong ha kiba bun ki bynta jong ka North East India. Kine ki Mongoloid ki wan na sha ki thain Tibet bad China. Ka ktien kaba ki Mongoloid ki kren ka dei ka ktien Sino-Tibetan. Ia kane ka ktien Sino-Tibetan la pynbynta ha ki ar tylli ki Group (a) Tibet -Burma bad (b) Siamese-Chinese. Ki Bodo, ki Naga, ki Kuki bad ki Ahom ki dei ki Mongoloid. Ka ktien kaba ki Bodo, ki Naga bad ki Kuki ki kren ka hap hapoh ka Tibet - Burman Group. Hynrei ka ktien kaba ki Ahom ki kren ka hap hapoh ka Siamese-Chinese Group. Ki Ahom ki wan poi ha North East India dang ha ka snem 1228 A.D. Ia ka Hima ki Ahom ha North East India la khot “Assam” bad la ong ba ka kynthup ia ka district Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup bad katto-katne ki bynta jong ka district Goalpara. U Hcm Barua ha ka kot jong u “THE RED RIVER AND THE BLUE HILL” (1962 Edition : p 95) u thoh kumne:-

“Assam originally meant the land which the Shans from Upper Burma conquered and consolidated in 1228. When the new province was constituted by the British in 1874 after they occupied it, they extended the name (Assam) to mean the whole territory that came within their administrative set-up”.

## LYNNONG II

### HA SHUWA BAD HADIEN KA QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION, 1858

8. Ha ka snem 1228 ki Ahom (ki 'riewlum kiba na shaphang Upper Burma) hapoh ka jingialam jong u Sukapha, ki la hiar thma ia ka "Assam," (ka "Assam" ha kata ka por ka kham thew ia ki bynta jong ki district kiba don ha them ka wah Bramahputra lait noh ka Goalpara). La don bun ngut ki syiem Ahom naduh ka por u Sukapha haduh ka por u Purandar Singh. U Purandar Singh u la long syiem ha u bnai March 1818. Ha u bnai February 1819, ki Burma ki la hiar thma ia ka "Assam" bad u Purandar Singh u la phet shabar Assam (sha ka jaka kaba hap hapoh ki Phareng). Ki Burma ki la ithuh syiem noh ia u Chandrakanta, hynrei ka bor kaba shisha te ki bat hi ki Burma. Ha u bnai April 1821, u Chandrakanta u la phet shabar Assam (sha ka jaka kaba hap hapoh ki Phareng). Nangta ki Burma ki la ithuh syiem noh ia u Jogeswar, hynrei ka bor kaba shisha te ki bat hi ki Burma.
9. La mih bun ki jingkulmar ha "Assam" hapoh ka jingsynshar ki Burma. Ki Burma ki la ithuh syiem ia u Marjit Singh kum u Syiem ka Hima Manipur. U Govinchandra, u Syiem jong ka Hima Cachar u la phet rieh sha Sylhet (ka jaka kaba hap hapoh ki Phareng). Ki Phareng ki la byrngem ban hiar thma ia ka Hima Cachar, bad kumjuh ia kawei ka Hima Khasi kaba don shaphang mihngi (bad kata ka Hima Khasi ka dei ka Hima. Jaintia, ia kaba la ju khot ha ki por kiba kham mynshuwa ka Hima Sutnga). Kumta ha ka 6 tarik March 1824 u Govinchandra, u Syiem jong ka Hima Cachar u la iatch kular bad ki Phareng (Ref. Appendix A). Kumjuh ruh u Ram Singh, u Syiem jong ka Hima Jaintia u la iatch kular

bad ki Phareng ha ka **10 tarik March 1824** (Ref. Appendix B). Shuwa ban iateh kular bad u Syiem ka Hima Cachar ha ka 6 tarik March 1824, nangta bad u Syiem ka Hima Jaintia ha ka 10 tarik March 1824 ki Phareng ki la lah pynbna thma (declare war) pyrshah ia ki Burma ha ka 5 tarik March 1824.

10. Hadien kumba ar snem, ka thma ka la kut, bad la ia soi ia ka jingiateh kular, ia kaba la ju tip kum ka **"Treaty of Yandaboo."** ha ka 24 tarik February 1826 (Ref. Appendix C). Hadien ka Treaty of Yandaboo, ki Phareng ki la ithuh syiem ia u Gambhir Singh kum u Syiem ka Hima Manipur. La pynwan biang ia ka longsyiem jong ka Hima Cachar ha u Govinchandra. U Ram Singh te u sah hi kum u Syiem jong ka Hima Jaintia.
11. Katto katne bnai hadien ba la ia soi ia ka Treaty of Yandaboo, u Tirot Singh, u wei na ki Syiem jong kawci ka Hima Khasi, ia kaba la tip kum ka Hima Nongkhlaw lane Hima Khadsawphra, u la iateh kular bad ki Phareng ha ka **30 tarik November 1826** (Ref. Appendix D). Shipor kiei kiei, i kumba ki ia id jem jai-jai hynrei kynsan ha ka snem 1829 la khie ka thma pyrshah ia ki Phareng. Bun ki Hima Khasi ki la synrop lang ban ialeh pyrshah ia ki Phareng. Ka Hima Shillong (ha kata ka por kynthup lang Khyrim bad Myllem), ha ka por ba long Syiem u Bor Manik, ka la ialeh pyrshah ia ki Phareng, hynrei ha ka **15 tarik January 1830**, lyngba ki jingjia kiba pher u Bor Manik u hap iateh kular noh bad ki Phareng (Ref. Appendix E).
12. Kum ban shu pynkynmaw hangne, ka Hima Sohra ka la lah pdiang ia ki Phareng bad la iateh kular ha u bnai September jong ka snem 1829. (Ref. Appendix F). La ai jaka ruh ia ki Phareng ha Sohra kat kum ka jingiateh



kular ha u bnai September jong ka snem 1829 (Ref. Appendix G. bad kat kum ka jingiateh kular ha u bnai October jong ka snem 1830 (Ref.) Appendix H.).

13. Ka Hima Shella ruh ka la pdiang ia ki Phareng da ka jingiateh kular ha u bnai September jong snem 1829 (Ref. Appendix I); nangta ka Hima Myriaw da ka jingiateh kular ha u bnai October jong ka snem 1829 (Ref. Appendix J); nangta ka Hima Rambrai da ka jingiateh kular ha u bnai October jong ka snem 1829 (Ref. Appendix K), pule lang bad kajingiateh kular ha u bnai January jong ka snem 1835 (Ref. Appendix L); nangta ka Hima Mawsynram da ka jingiateh kular ha u bnai December jong ka snem 1831 (Ref. Appendix M). Bun kiwei kiwei pat ki Hima Khasi ki la pdiang ia ki Phareng da ki jingiateh kular.
14. Hadien ba la kem ia u Tirot Singh bad pynryngkang par ia u da ki Phareng sha Dacca, ki Phareng ki la iateh kular bad u Rajon Singh jong ka Hima Nongkhlaw ha ka 29 tarik March 1834 (Ref. Appendix N). Hadien ka **29 tarik March 1834** ka bor jong ki Hima Khasi ban ialch pyrshah ia ki Phareng ka la nang tlot nang tlot. Kiwei kiwei ki Hima Khasi ki la pdiang ia ki Phareng bad iateh kular bad ki Phareng.
15. Don ki Hima Khasi kiba la kylla long syndon ka jaka Phareng (British Areas), kum ka Hima Sohbar bad ka Hima Jaintia. Ka Hima Sohbar, wat la ka la kylla long jaka Phareng (British Area), pynban ka da iateh kular bad ki Phareng bad kata ka jingiateh kular ka la long ha ka 29 tarik October 1829 (Ref. Appendix O). Ka jingpynkylla jaka Phareng (British Area) ia ka Hima Jaintia pat ka la long ha ka snem 1835 ha ka por ba long Syiem u Rajendra Singh. Ha ka **15 tarik March 1835**,

ia ka jaka thor jong ka Hima Jaintia kaba ki khot ka Jaintia Pargana la pynkylla jaka Phareng (British Area) bad pyniasoh bad ka Sylhet District. Nangta ha u bnai April jong kajuh ka snem (1835) ia ka jaka thor jong ka Hima Jaintia kaba ki khot Gobha la pynkylla jaka Phareng (British Area) bad pyniasoh bad ka Nowgong District. Hadien ba la pynkylla jaka Phareng (British Area) ia ka Jaintia Pargana bad ia ka Gobha, u Rajendra Singh u la pynpaw ba um mon shuh ban long Syiem tang ha ki jaka lum (Hill Portion) jong ka Hima Jaintia. Ka daw kaba kongsan ka long ba um sngewmyntoi ban long Syiem tang ha ki jaka lum (Hill Portion), namar ha ki jaka lum, ki paidbah ki dei ki khun ki hajar bad um don bor halor jong ki kumba u don bor halor ki paidbah kiba ha Jaintia Pargana bad Gobha, kiba long tang ki raiot jong u. Kumta ki Phareng ki la pynkylla jaka Phareng (British Area) ia ka bynta jong ka Hima Jaintia ha ki jaka lum (Hill Portion) bad khot da ka kyrteng “Jaintia Hills”. Nangta ki Phareng ki la shu ai noh da ka ‘pension’ ia u Rajendra Singh ha ka dor Rs. 500/- (sanspah tyngka) shibnai. Ka Hima Jaintia kaba long kawei na ki Hima Khasi ba kham pawkhamat, ryngkat bad ki khun ki hajar jong ka Hima, kam hap ban kit khlieh ei-ei ia katei ka jingleh jong u Syiem Rajendra Singh. Ha ka jingshisha u la dei ban kynjoh ktien bad ia syllok shuwa bad ki khun ki hajar. Kumta ha ka snem 1860-62 la khie ka thma ha ki jaka lum jong ka Hima Jaintia, bad u nongialam ba pawkhamat u dei u Kiang Nongbah. Ia kane ka thma, ki Nongphlang lane Khynriam, kata ka mut ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki madan lum ba hapdeng (Central Plateau), ki khot ka “Thma Synteng”, namar ki Nongphlang lane Khynriam ki sin “Synteng” ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki madan lum mihngi (Eastern Plateau). Ki Phareng ruh ki pynbud lang ia kane bad shim kabu ruh ia kane ka jingiasin na ka

bynta ban bit la ka jong ka synshar ka khadar. U Dr. H. Lyngdoh Nonglait te ha ka jingthoh jong u kaba dei shaphang ka Hima Jaintia lane Synteng (lane Hima Sutnga kumba ki khot ha ki por kiba mynshuwa) u ong ba ka Hima jong ki Syiem Synteng hyndai ka long ka bynta jong ka Ri Khasi kaba shaphang mihngi.

16. To ngin ia phai biang sha ka der (period) hadien ka 29 tarik March 1834 bad ter ter. Kawei ka Hima Khasi kaba ym pat treh ban pdiang ia ki Phareng dei ka Hima Maharam ha ka por ba long Syiem u Sngap Singh. Ka jingialeh kaba jur bha hapteng ki khun ki hajar ka Hima Maharam pyrshah ia ki Phareng ka long ha ki thain Nongnah, Mawtajem bad Thiep Ba mon. Hadien ka jingialeh kaba neh bun snem, ka Hima Maharam ka la pdiang ia ki Phareng. U Sngap Singh jong ka Hima Maharam u la iatch kular bad ki Phareng ha ka **13 tarik February 1839** (Ref. Appendix P).
17. Nalor ki Hima kiba la kylla jaka Phareng (British Areas), kum ka Hima Sohbar bad ka Hima Jaintia, ki don ruh sa katto-katne tylli ki shnong kiba la kylla jaka Phareng ia kiba la khot "British Villages", kum ka Laitlyngkot. Laitkroh bad Mawbeh Larkhar; nangta kum ka Umniuh, Lakading, Tynriang, Tmar bad Nongjri; nangta kum ka Marbisu bad bun kiwei kiwei de. Ki Phareng kum ki nongsynshar mynder (Imperialists), na ka bynta ka jingbit jong ki, ia ki Hima Khasi kiba ym shym la pynkylla jaka Phareng (British Areas) ki khot da ka kyrteng "Khasi States". Ia ki Hima Khasi bad shnong Khasi ba la pynkylla jaka Phareng (British Areas) la khot da ka kyrteng "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District". Kham hadien, ia ujuh u Sahep Bishar ki khot "Deputy Commissioner" haba u iadei kam bad ka "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District", bad ia uta ujuh u Sahep Bishar

ki khot “Political Officer” haba u iadei kam bad ki “Khasi States”.

18. Ki por ki la nang iaid, bad ha ka snem 1857 la khie ka Thma (“First War of Independence” 1857) ia kaba ki Phareng ki khot ka ‘Sepoy Mutiny’. Hadien kane ka thma ka British Parliament ka la pass ia ka Government of India Act. 1858. Kat kum kane ka Act, ka jingsynshar jong ka East India Company ha India ka la kut ka la wai. Ha ka Section 2 jong katei ka Act la thoh **‘India shall be governed by and in the Name of Her Majesty’**. Ha kata ka por, ka Victoria ka dei ka “Queen” jong ka Hima Bilat, bad kumta la pyndonkam da ka ktien “Her Majesty” Ha ka jingiadei bad ki “States”, ka jingsngewthuh ka long ba ia ki jingiateh-kular kiba la iateh hapdeng ka East India Company ha kawei ka liang bad ki “States” ha kawei pat ka liang yn burom ia ki kumba ki long. Te ha ka Section 67 jong katei ka Act la thoh kumne:-

**“All treaties made by the said Company shall be binding on Her Majesty, and all Contracts, Covenants, Liabilities, and Engagements of the said Company made, incurred, or entered into before the Commencement of this Act may be enforced by and against the Secretary of State in Council in like Manner and in the same Courts as they might have been by and against the said Company if this Act had not been passed”.**

19. Ka Queen Victoria, lyngba ka Royal Proclamation ka la pynbna ruh ba ka Sorkar Bilat kan burom iaki jingiateh kular kiba ka East India Company ka la iateh, bad ha katei ka Proclamation ki don kine ki kyntien:-

**“We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions : and while we will permit no**

**agression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they as well our own subjects should enjoy the prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government”.**

20. Hynrei kaba sngewsih ka long, ba hateng-hateng, ka Sorkar Bilat kam shym da burom bha ha ka rukom kaba dei iaki jingiatch-kular. U Dr. Anup Chand Kapur ha ka kot jong u, “Constitutional History of India 1765-1975”, page 42 (Second Edition 1976) u thoh kumne:- **“Despite the Queen’s Proclamation and the solemn assurances it contained and unequivocally reiterated on all occasions, there emerged after 1870, the policy of a New Imperialism which asserted the exalted position of the British Crown in relation to India. Following the enactment of the Royal Titles Act. 1876, which was initiated by Disraeli’s Government. Queen Victoria was proclaimed “Queen Empress of India” at a durbar held at Delhi on January 1, 1877. Edward VII, the next King, was proclaimed “King Emperor of India” at a second durbar held at Delhi on January 1, 1903. In 1911, George V succeeded to the title at a relative more impressive durbar, also held at Delhi.’**
21. Kumba la kdew shakhmat, kaba sngewsih ka long, ba hateng hateng ka Sorkar Bilat kam shym da burom bha ha ka rukom kaba dei ia ki jingiatch kular. Bad la don uwei u Rangbah Khasi uba la nud ban thoh pyrshah haba u sngewdei bad sngewdonkam ban thoh ha ka kot khubor jong u, **“U Nongphira”**, bad uta u dei u Bah Sib Charan

Roy. U Dr. Anup Chand Kapur, ha katei ka kot jong u ha ka page 41, u thoh kumne:- **“Proclamation, much better known to the Indian people than the Act of 1858 itself, was regarded as a Charter of their rights, although actually it was more breached than observed by the bureaucracy in India”.**

22. To mynta ngin ia phai sha ki snem hadien ba la pass ia ka **Government of India Act, 1858**. Ha ka snem 1890, ka British Parliament ka la pass ia ka Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890. Bad kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da katei ka Act, u “King” (His Majesty) da ka jingai jingmut (advice) jong ka Privy Council jong u ba la ia kynduh ha ka 11 tarik June 1902 la pynmih ia ka **“Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902”**. Nalor u “King” (Most Excellent Majesty) kiba la ia don lang ha ka 11 tarik June 1902 ki long - Lord President, Earl of Kintore, Lord Balfour of Burleigh bad Sir John Winfield Bonser.
23. Ha ka jingiadei bad ki “States”, katei ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 ka long kaba donkam shibun eh, namar ia ki ain kiba lah ban pyntrei kam ha “British India” ym lah ban shu pyntrei kam beit ia ki ha ki “States”, lymda pyndonkam lyngba bad da ka bor ba la pynkup da katei ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Ha ka snem 1913 haba ka Sorkar ka kwah ban pyntrei kam ia ka Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 ha ki jaka ha Shillong kiba hap hapoh u pud u sam jong ka Hima Myllem, ka Government of India ka hap ban pynmih da ka Notification No. 3163 I.B. dated Simla the 17th September 1913 kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902. Nangta ha kaba pynmih hadien ia ka Notification No. 44 - I dated New Delhi the 16th January 1934, kata ruh ka la long kat kum ka bor ba la

pynkup da katei ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

24. Nangta ha kaba iadei bad ka Indian Penal Code, 1860, bad kumjuh ruh ha kaba iadei bad ka Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 la pynmih ia ka Notification No. 628-I dated the 8th November 1930 kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da katei ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Kine ki long khyndiat ki nuksa. Ngi lah ruh ban phai sha ki Notification kiba ia dei bad ka jingpyntrei kam ia ka Indian Electricity Act, 1910 ha ka snem 1922; ia ka Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 ha ka snem 1923, ia ka Assam Medical Act, 1916 (bad kiwei kiwei de ki Act) ha ka snem 1928; ia ka Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 ha ka snem 1928.
25. Ka Notification kaba iadei bad ka Indian Electricity Act, 1910 ka dei ka Notification No. 1800/467- Int, dated the 23rd August 1922 ba la pynmih hapoh ka Assam Government Notification No. 4376 A.P. dated the 5th September 1922 bad shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Part II, the 13th September 1922, Page 1089. Ka Notification pat kaba iadei bad ka Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 ka dei ka Notification No. 61 - I, dated the 26th September 1923 ba la pynmih hapoh ka Assam Government Notification No. 6290 PM., dated the 6th October 1923 bad shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Part II, 10th October 1923, page 1147. Bad kawei pat ka Notification kaba iadei bad ka Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 ka dei ka Notification No. 634 - I dated the 14th November 1928 ba la pynmih hapoh ka Assam Government Notification No. 1958 A.P. dated the 23rd November 1928 bad shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Part II, the 28th November 1928, page 1679.
26. Ha ka snem 1935 la pass ia ka **Government of India Act, 1935**. Kat kum ka Section 3 jong ka Government of

India Act, 1935, pule lang bad ka Notification No. 144-Fed dated the 4th March, 1937 (ba la shon ha ka Gazette of India. Part I, page 436) ka paw kumba don ar ngut ki "Khlieh" ha India ha ka liang ka synshar ka kha-dar; ia uwei la khot u Governor General of India bad ia uwei pat la khot u Crown Representative. Haba shu kren kyllum, u Governor - General of India u kham paw ha ka jingiadei bad ki "Provinces", katba U Crown Representative u kham paw ha ka jingiadei bad ki "States". Hynrei kumba ka la long, ia ujuh u briew la thung kum u Governor General of India bad kum u Crown Representative.

27. Ha ka jingiadei bad ki "States", don ki Notification ba la pynmih ha ka kyrteng u Crown Representative kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup ha u da ka **Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council** 1937. Kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka Section 2 jong ka Government of India Act, 1935 ia katei ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937 la pynmih da u "King" (His Majesty) da ka jingai jingmut (advice) jong ka Privy Council ba la ia kynduh ha ka 18 tarik March, 1937.
28. Kawei na ki Notification ba la pynmih ha ka kyrteng u Crown Representative, kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937 ka dei ka Notification No. 253-I B. dated Simla, the 7th August 1941. Ia kane ka Notification la 'republish' hapoh ka Government of Assam Notification No. 4781-G.S. dated the 15th August 1941 bad la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Part II, August 20, 1941 - page 1037.
29. Katei ka Notification No. 253 - I B. dated simla, the 7th August 1941 ka don ka jingiasnoh bad ka Government of India Notification No. 44-I, dated the 16th January, 1934, bad ka dei shaphang kaba pynrung ia ka "Kench's Trace and Rilbong" hapoh ka "Shillong (Administered Area) Municipality.



30. Ha ka snem 1946 ka Sorkar Bilat ka la phah ia ka Cabinet Mission ban wan sha India. Kane ka Cabinet Mission ka kynthup ia u Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Crips bad Mr. A. V. Alexander. Ka Cabinet Mission ka la poi ha India ha ka 24 tarik March 1946. Ha ka paragraph 2 jong ka Cabinet Mission Memorandum kaba 12 tarik May 1946 la thoh **"During the interim period, which must elapse before coming into operation of a new Constitutional structure under which British India will be independent or fully self-governing, paramountcy will remain in operation. But the British Government could not and will not in any circumstances transfer paramountcy to an Indian Government"**.
31. Kat kum ka section 311 jong ka Government of India Act, 1935 ka ktien "British India" ka don la ka jong ka jingbatai bad ka ktien "India" ka don la ka jong ka jingbatai. Kumjuh ruh ka ktien "Indian State" ka don la ka jong ka jingbatai bad ka ktien "Tribal areas" ruh ka don la ka jong ka jingbatai. Ka sub-section (1) jong ka Section 311 jong ka Government of India Act, 1935 ka long kumne:-

311. (1) In this Act and, unless the context otherwise, requires, in any other Act the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them that is to say,

"British India" means all territories for the time being comprised within the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces;

"India" means British India together with all territories of any Indian Ruler under the suzerainty of His Majesty, all territories under the suzerainty

of such an Indian Ruler, the tribal areas, and, any other territories which His Majesty in Council may, from time to time, after ascertaining the views of the Federal Government and the Federal Legislature, declare to be part of India;

“Burma” includes (subject to the exercise by His Majesty of any power vested in him with respect to the alteration of boundaries thereof) all territories which were immediately before the commencement of Part III of this Act comprised in India being territories lying east of Bengal, the State of Manipur, Assam, and any tribal areas connected with Assam;

“British Burma” means so much of Burma as belongs to His Majesty;

“Tribal areas” means the areas along the frontiers of India or in Baluchistan which are not part of British India or of Burma or of any Indian State or of any foreign State;

“Indian State” means any territory, not being part of British India, which His Majesty recognises as being such a State, whether described as a State, an Estate, a Jagir or otherwise;

“Ruler” in relation to a State means the Prince, Chief or other person recognised by His Majesty as the Ruler of the State.

### LYNNONG III

#### HA SHUWA BAD HADIEN KA INDEPENDENCE, 1947

32. Ha ka 3 tarik June 1947 ka Sorkar Bilat ka la pynmih ia ka Statement, bad ha ka paragraph 18 jong katei ka Statement la thoh **"His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear that the decisions announced above relate only to British India and that their policy towards Indian States contained in the Cabinet Mission Memorandum of 12 May 1946 remains unchanged."** Ka "Cabinet Mission Memorandum of 12 May 1946" ka ia pher na ka "Cabinet Mission Statement of 16 May 1946." la katei ka **"Cabinet Mission Memorandum of 12 May 1946"** lah ban shem ha ka Appendix II jong ka "White Paper on Indian State" (1950 Publication), pp. 152-153. Dei halor katei ka Statement kaba 3 tarik June 1947 ba la seng bad pynshong nongrim ia ka Indian Independence Bill. Ia ka Indian Independence Bill la pass da ka House of Commons ha ka 15 tarik July 1947; bad da ka House of Lords ha ka 16 tarik July 1947. Ka la kylla long ka Indian Independence Act hadien ba la ioh ia ka jingmynjur jong u "King" (His Majesty) ha ka 18 tarik July, 1947.
33. Kat kum ka section 1 jong ka **Indian Independence Act, 1947**, naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 yn don ar tylli ki Dominion, - kawei na ki, ka dei ka India bad kawei pat ka dei ka Pakistan. Ha ka clause(b) jong ka subsection (1) jong ka Section 7 jong ka Indian Independence Act, 1947 la thoh **"As from the appointment day the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapses, and with it, all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the rulers of the Indian States, all functions exercisable by**

His Majesty at the date with respect to Indian States, all functions exercisable by His Majesty at the date with respect to Indian States, all obligations of His Majesty existing at that date towards Indian States, all obligations of His Majesty existing at that date towards Indian States or the rulers thereof, and all powers, rights, authority or jurisdiction exercisable by His Majesty at that date in or in relation to Indian States by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise:"

34. Hynrei la buh pynap ha ka sub-section (4) jong ka Section 2 jong katei ka Act, bad la thoh "Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section, nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the accession of Indian States to either of the new Dominions".
35. Hamar shuwa ba yn sa wan artad ka 15 tarik August 1947 ka "Bri ki Hynniewtrep" ka long lai bynta, ha ka liang ka shynshar ka kha-dar. (Politically); kawei ka bynta ka kynthup ia ki 25 (arphew san) tylli ki "Khasi States"; kawei pat ka bynta ba la khot "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District" ka kynthup ia ki 33 (laiphew lai) tylli ki "British Areas"; bad kawei pat ka bynta ka kynthup ia ka "Nongwah" ha Kamrup District. Ha ka Memorandum jong U Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy ba la ai ha ka snem 1947-48 sha ka North-East Frontier (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-Committee ha ka bynta kaba ia dei bad ka "Nongwah" la thoh, **"There are a few villages with about 400 houses which were before 1897 included in the Khasi Hills. These in former years formed a small Khasi State but for some reasons were included in Kamrup district"**. Ki ar tylli ki "British Areas: napdeng i tei ki 33 (laiphew lai) tylli ki "British Areas" ha "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District" ki dei kine:-

(1) "Shillong British Portion", bad

(2) Jowai Sub-division.

36. Ka "Shillong British Portion" (Shillong Cantonment bad Shillong Municipality British Portion) ka kynthup ia ka jaka ha Shillong ba la shim da ka Sorkar Phareng kat kum ka "Agreement" jong ka snem 1863 ha ka por ba u Mile Singh u long u Syiem jong ka Hima Mylliem. (Ref : **Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Vol. 1 pp. 247-250; lah ruh ban shem ha ka** Appendix "A" jong ka kot "Ki Hima Khasi). Ka Jowai Sub-division pat ka dei ka jaka lum (Hill Portion) jong ka Hima Jaintia ba la pynlong "British Areas" ha ka snem 1835 hadien ba u Rajendra Singh um treh shuh ban long Syiem tang ha ka jaka lum (Hill Portion) jong ka Hima Jaintia (ba la ju tip ha ki por ba kham mynshuwa kum ka Hima Sutnga) ia kaba la tip hadien kum ka Jaintia Hills.
37. Kumba la kdew haneng, nalog kitei ki ar tylli ki "British Areas", don sa 31 (laiphew wei) tylli ki "British Areas" hapoh ka Khasi and Jaintia Hills District bad kita ki long kine:-
- a) Nongpoh, Myrdon;
  - b) Jyrngam, Nongriangsi, Nonglang;
  - c) Laitlyngkot, Laitkroh, Mawbeh-Larkhar;
  - d) Marbisu;
  - e) Umniuh-Tmar, Lakading, Tynriang, Nongjiri;
  - f) Saitsohpen, Mawmluh, Mawsmat-Nongthymmai;
  - g) Sohbar, Byrong;

- h) Nongbah, Nonglyngkien, Tynrong;
  - i) Mawthangsohkhylung, Mynteng, Nongkroh, Nongriat, Nongshluid, Nonglait, Ramdait Synnei, Sinai-Mawshynrut, Tyna.
38. 25 (arphew san) tylli ki “Khasi States” ki la lah pynlong ka synjuk-lang ba la jer kyrteng ka **“Federation of Khasi States”**, bad ka Office ka don ha Riatsamthiah, Shillong. Ki “Khasi States” haba shim kyrpang shi State shi State bad kumjuh ruh ka “Federation of Khasi States” haba shim kyllum lang, ki don la ka kyrdan (ha ka jingiadc bad ka Sorkar India) kat kum ki kyndon kiba don ha ka **“Agreement”** (pule lang bad ka **Instrument of Accession** ia kaba lah ban shem ha ki page 215-218 jong ka **“White Paper on Indian States” (1950 Publication)**. La sngewthuh ba la don ka jingpyrshang ban wallam ia ki Hima bad jaka Khasi ba la kylla long “British Areas” ban long ki “Umit” hapoh ka “Federation of Khasi States”, nalog kito ki 25 (arphew san) tylli ki “Units” (“Khasi States”) kiba la lah don lypa. Ka lynti ban leh ia kane ka don, namar ha ka paragraph kaba 4 (saw) jong katci ka ‘Agreement’ ba la kdew haneng la thoh - **“All Khasi villages which desired to rejoin States of which they formerly formed a part should be allowed to do so”**. Bad la thoh ruh **“Other Khasi territory in the Province should, if they desired, be allowed to join the Federation as units.”**
39. Kum ban shu ai nuka, halor kitei ki kyndon ba la kdew haneng, ka paw ba ka Marbisu ka lah ban wan bad ban long biang ka bynta jong ka “Mylliem State”, namar shisien ha kawci ka por ka Marbisu ka la long ka bynta jong ka “Mylliem State” kat kum ba ka paw na ka shithi No. 2503 P dated Simla, the 2nd November 1877 na u

Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department sha u Chief Commissioner of Assam. Nangta ka Jowai Subdivision (lane Jaintia Hills), ka lah ban wan rung kum ka "Unit" hapoh ka "Federation of Khasi States". Ha ka jingialang paidbah kaba khraw ha Jowai ha ka 1 (shi) tarik September 1947, la pass ia ka Resolution kaba dei shaphang ka jingiasoh jong ka Jaintia Hills kum ka "Unit" hapoh ka "Federation of Khasi States", bad ia kane la iathuh ruh da u Mr. S. Barch ha ka jingialang jong ka Standing Committee jong ka "Federation of Khasi States" ha ka 18 tarik September 1947 kat kum ba ka paw na ka kot lyngkdop "**Ka Synjuk-Lang Ki Hima Khasi**". (Bynta VII, October 12, 1947).

40. Nangta shuh-shuh, ka "Nongwah" ruh ka lah ban wan rung kum ka "Unit" hapoh ka Federation of Khasi States". Kum ban shu ban biang ia kajuh, ha ka Memorandum jong u Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy ba la ai ha ka snem 1947-48 sha ka North-East Frontier (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-Committee, ha ka bynta kaba ia dei bad ka "Nongwah" la thoh **"There are a few villages with about 400 houses which were before 1897 included in the Khasi Hills. These in former years formed a small Khasi States but for some reasons were included in Kamrup district."**
41. La don ka jingiabatai ba ka long kaba ym lah ban wallam ia ki "British Areas" hapoh ki "States." Kine ki jingiabatai ki long kiba ym don nongrim, namar ha ka Section thymmai ba la pynmih hadien ka 15 tarik August 1947 (Section 290-B jong ka Government of India Act, 1935) lah ban leh ia kata, bad la leh ruh kat kum ba ka paw na ka **"Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950."** ba la pynmih da u Governor-General of India. Ia kane ka Order lah ban shem ha ki page 341-354

jong ka “White Paper on Indian States” (1950 Publication).

42. Ka long kaba phylla, hynrei ka long kaba shisha ba ki “Khasi States” kim shym iasoi ia ka “Instrument of Merger” kum ba iasoi kiwei kiwei ki “States”, kum ka Manipur, Tripura bad kiwei kiwei. Namar ba ki “Khasi States” kim shym soi ia ka “Instrument of Merger”, hynrei namar ba ki kwah ban don hapoh u pud u sam jong ka Ri India ryngkat bad ki kyndon kiba don ha ka “Instrument of Accession”, kumta la aiti ha ka Dorbar Thaw Riti jong ki Hima Khasi (Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar) ban ai jingmut ia ka Constituent Assembly of India ban leh ia kaba donkam.
43. Ia ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar la plie (Inaugurate) ha ka 29 tarik April 1949 ha Dinam Hall, Jaiaw, Shillong. La pyniaid ia ka jingialang da u Dominion Agent, Khasi States (N.N. Phukan). U Governor of Assam ruh u la wan bad u la kren. Napdeng kiba la wan bad don ha katei ka jingialang ki long kine:-
  1. Olim Singh Syiem of Khyrim,  
*President of Federation of Khasi States;*
  2. Jormanik Syiem,  
*Secretary, Federation of Khasi States;*
  3. G.S. Guha,  
*Nongmihkhmat (Representative) jong ka Manipur, Tripura bad Khasi States ha ka Constituent Assembly of India;*
  4. B.M. Roy,  
*Additional Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills;*



5. R.T. Rymbai,  
*Assistant Dominion Agent, Khasi States;*
  6. David Roy,  
*Chief Administrative Officer, Myllem State;*
  7. A.S. Khongphai,  
*Assistant Judge, Courts of Federation of Khasi States;*
  8. Dr. H Lyngdoh;
  9. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay;
  10. Prof. R.R. Thomas;
  11. A. Mac Donald;
  12. E.M. Roy;
  13. Kong Mavis Dunn Lyngdoh;
  14. Kong Berlie Diengdoh;  
bad kiwei-kiwei.
44. Ka sngi kaba ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka ia kynduh khadduh ch ka dei ka 21 (arphew wei) tarik July 1949 (shihajar khyndai spah saw phew khyndai). Kane ka dei ka sngi kaba khraw tam ha ka history jong ka Juk mynta jong ki khun ki ksiew U Hynniewtrep. Namar dei ha katei ka sngi ba ki longshuwa jong ngi, wat lada ia pher ka long liang, pynban ki ia mir lang ha kajuh ka jingmut, ba kum kawei ka Jaidbynriew ngi dei ban don hapoh kajuh ka jaid jingsynshar. La wan rah ar tylli ki Resolution, (kawei ba la kyrshan da ki 46 ngut bad kawei pat da ki 40 ngut). Ia kitei ki Resolution lah ban shem ha ka kot "Ki Hima Khasi", pp. 23-- 25.

45. Ngi ap kyrmen ia ka Lawei kaba phyrmai, hynrei dei ban don ka Mynnor kaba shai. Ka don ka jingong ha ka ktien Phareng. **“He that would know what shall be, must consider what hath been”**. Bad ka don ruh sa kawei ka jingong — **“A nation that forgets its history or its geography does so at its peril.”** Ha ki por synshar Phareng, namar ki jingjia kiba pher ba pher, don na ki “Hima Khasi” ia kiba la pynsah kum ki “Khasi States” (e.g. Hima Nongkhlaw lane Hima Khadsawphra), bad don pat ia kiba la pynkylla kum ki “British Areas” (e.g. Hima Jaintia lane Hima Sutnga). Hynrei kane ka jingleh jong ki Phareng, kaba don jingiasnoh bad ka buit synshar jong ki, ba la ju tip kum ka “Divide and Rule Policy”, kam teh ia ki “Khasi States” bad ia ki “British Areas” ba kin hap sngew ba ki ia pher kum ka Jaidbynriew. Ka pynkynmaw iaka “Statement” kaba 5 tarik July 1947 jong u Sardar Patel, bad ha kawei ka bynta jong katei ka “Statement” la thoh kumne:-

“This country with its institutions is a proud heritage of the people who inhabit it. It is an accident that some live in the States and some in British India. but all alike partake of its culture and character. We are knit together by bonds of blood and feelings no less than of self interest. None can segregate us into segments; no impassable barriers can be set up between us”.

46. La sngewthuh ba la don ka jingpyrshang na ka liang ka “Federation of Khasi States” (ryngkat bad ki “Units kiba don hapoh jong ka) ban ioh ka kyrdan kaba kham kyrpang hapoh ka Constitution of India da kaba yn pyndon da ka Article (lane Schedule) kaba kyrpang kumba pyndon ia ka Article 370 na ka bynta ka Kashmir. Sngewmat la pyrshang ban pynkohnguh ia ka Drafting Committee jong ka Constituent Assembly ban leh ia kane, hynrei ka Draft-

ing Committee da ka jingai jingmut na kiwei pat ki liang, ka la sngewdei pynban ban pynkut noh ia ka "Federation of Khasi States" bad ban pynhap noh ia ki "Khasi States" hapoh ka Sixth Schedule. Ka paw ngut-ngut nget-nget na ka Motion jong u Dr. B.R. Ambedkar kaba iadei shaphang ka jingbatai ia ka "area" jong ka Autonomous District ba la jer kyrteng "United Khasi Jaintia Hills District" ba la buh ha ka 7 tarik September 1949 ha ka Constituent Assembly, ba imat u Dr. Ambedkar u la ioh ruh ka jingiasyllok kaba jan shibun bad ki Member jong ka Constituent Assembly kiba na Assam Province ha ka jingiadei bad ka jingpynwan dur shuh-shuh ia ka Sixth Schedule. Kum ba ka paw ha ka page 1004 jong ka Constituent Assembly Debate, Official Report, Vol. IX, ha ka 5 tarik September 1949 ha kawei ka bynta jong ka jingkren jong u Dr. Ambedkar ha ka Gonstituent Assembly u la ong - "I must say I was somewhat surprised at the amendment tabled by Mr. Chaliha because like the Fifth Schedule the Sixth Schedule also has arisen, so to say out of an agreement between the Drafting Committee and the Premier of Assam, my friend Mr. Nichols-Roy and at which conference Mr. Chaliha also was present, and he accepted the new Schedule as amended by the Drafting Committee."

47. Kum ban shu pynkynmaw biang, ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka la pass ia ka Resolution kaba donkam shibun eh ha ka 21 tarik July 1949, bad ha katei ka Resolution ym shym paw ba la rai ba ki "Khasi States" kin hap hapoh ka Sixth Schedule. Ia katei ka Resolution lah ban shem ha ka paragraph 25 (arphew san) jong ka kot "Ki Hima Khasi". La ju mih ka jingkylli, ba mano ba la leit ai ia katei ka Resolution sha ka Drafting Committee bad mynno ka Drafting Committee ka la ioh pdiang ia katei ka Resolution. Nangta shuh shuh la ka Drafting

Committee ka shim ba ka Resolution jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka long kaba shongsbai ne la shu khein dew thala ia ka.

48. Kat kum ka Constitution of India ba la pass da ka Constituent Assembly ha ka 26 tarik November 1949, ki "Khasi States" kin don noh hapoh u pud u sam jong ka "ASSAM STATE". Kat kum ka First Schedule jong ka Constitution of India, ka "ASSAM STATE" naduh ka 26 tarik January 1950 kan kynthup ia ka "Assam Province", ia ki "Khasi States" bad ia ki "Assam Tribal Areas".
49. Ka kam kaba shah ha khmat jong u Governor of Assam te ka long yn leh kumno ia ki "Khasi States" naduh ka 26 tarik January 1950; la yn pynhap ia ki hapoh ka rukom synshar kumba long hapoh ka Administrative District "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District", ne yn leh kumno? Sa kawei ruh ka dang don kawei ka "Case" ha Federal Court of India (Case No. V of 1949) ha kaba ka "Myllem State" (bad uba long Syiem ha kata ka por u dei u Sati Raja) ka la ai "Case" pyrshah ia ka Sorkat. Khnang ban lait na ka kynrum ka kynram, u Governor of Assam (Shri. Sriprakasa) u la iateh kular noh bad u Syiem jong ka "Myllem State" ha ka 31 tarik December 1949, bad kawei na ki kyndon jong katei ka jingiatch-kular (Agreement) ka long ba u Syiem jong ka "Myllem State" un weng noh (withdraw) ia katei ka "Case" na ka Federal Court. La don ruh kiwei-kiwei de ki kyndon ha katei ka "Agreement". La mih ruh ki jingiakren iashah bad jingiakren pyrshah ia katei ka "Agreement" na ki liang kiba pher ba pher.
50. To ngin ia phai biang sha ka Constituent Assembly of India. Ha ka 16 tarik November 1949, u Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar, Chairman jong ka Drafting Committee jong ka Constituent Assembly u ong kumne:- **“Till the 25th of January, the Constitution which will be operative in India will be the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted on 15th August 1947. Therefore, between now and the 26th of January, the Constitution is not the Constitution that we shall be passing, but the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.”**

51. Uwei pat u Member jong ka Constituent Assembly na Assam Province, u Syed Mahamad Saadullah ha kaba ia shim bynta ha ka Third Reading, ha kawei ka bynta jong ka jingkren jong u, u ong kumne :- **“Sir, the Khasi Hills have been relegated to the Sixth Schedule for which Rev. Nichols-Roy is very thankful, but there is a Constitutional anomaly. Although the Constituent Assembly is not to find a remedy for that, yet I must sound a note of warning that this small district of Khasi Hills embraced 25 Native States most of which had treaty rights with the Suzerain power in Delhi. They were asked to join the Indian Dominion in 1947. Instrument of Accession accompanied by an agreement were executed by these Chiefs and they were accepted by the Central Government.”**
52. Ka 26 tarik January 1950 ka la nang jan. U Governor of Assam ha ka jingshat jingkhein jong u, imat u shem ba kam bha ban shu pynhap ia ki **“Khasi States”** hapoh ka rukom synshar kumba long ka Administrative District **“Khasi and Jaintia Hills District”**; khamtam ha ka bynta kaba ia dei bad ka kam bishar (Administration of Justice). Kumta ha ka 25 tarik January 1950 (shisngi shuwa ka Republic Day -26 tarik January 1950) la pynmih ia ka **“Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950**

kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup ha u da ka Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947. Ia kane ka Order la pynmih hapoh ka Notification No. SK/140/49/8 dated the 25th January 1950 bad la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950. Ia kane ka Order lah ruh ban shem ha ka Appendix "E (pp. 45-57) jong ka kot "Ki Hima Khasi".

53. Imat ki "Khasi States" kim da sngew ba ka don ka jingktah ia ki bor jong ki ha ka liang ka kam bishar (Administration of Justice) da ka jingpynmih bad jingpyntrei kam ia katei ka Order. Hadien ka 26 January 1950, ia katei ka Order la pynkylla (modify) khyndiat kat kum ka "Assam Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Regulation 1952." Katei ka Regulation ka dei ka Regulation III of 1952 ba la pynmih da u Governor of Assam kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup ha u da ka paragraph 19 jong ka Sixth Schedule (Constitution of India). Ia katei ka Regulation III of 1952 la pynmih hapoh ka Notification No. TAD/R/11/51/106 dated the 3rd April 1952 bad la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, April 9, 1952. Kat kum katei ka Regulation III of 1952, ia ka "Khasi States (Administration of Justice Order, 1950" la pynkylla kyrteng, bad la khot noh "Khasi Siemships (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950".
54. Ka 26 tarik January 1950 ka la wan bad ka leit noh. Lada don ne ym don ba kylli hangno ki "Khasi States" bad shano ka "Federation of Khasi States" ka don, ka jubab lehse kaba pyntngen ia uba bun uba lang ka long, ba ha ka Sixth Schedule ka don kawei ka paragraph kaba kham kyrpang, bad kata ka dei kaba 12 (khadar). Hynrei ia ka dur jong kane ka paragraph 12 (khad-ar) imat la sdang trud da ka Section 74 jong ka Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969, bad imat kumba la nang khrud shuh shuh da ka Section 71 jong ka North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

55. Naduh ka 26 tarik January 1950 ia ka "United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District" la pyniaid shipor da u Governor kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup ha u da ka paragraph 19 jong ka Sixth Schedule (Constitution of India). Ha ka snem 1952 la pynlong ia ka District Council jong ka "United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District."
56. Ka dorbar jong ka District Council kaba nyngkong eh ka kynthup 18 (khadphra) ngut ki "Elected Members". Ym shym la ai lad ia ki "Elected Members" ban jied lanc 'recommend' ia ki kyrteng jong ki "Nominated Members". Ia ki 6 (hynriew) ngut la shu 'nominate' la ka 'nominate' da ka Sorkar. Ia kane ka rukom 'nominate' ki samla shongskul ha kata ka por ki ia pyrshah tyngch, bad la pynpaw ia ka jingpyrshah da kaba pynlong ia ka "BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION" ha ka 27 tarik June 1952, ka sngi ba plie (inaugurate) ia ka District Council ha Dinam Hall, Jaiaw, Shillong da u Governor of Assam (Shri Daulatram Jairamdas).
57. La don ka jingpyrkhat ba ka jingpyntrei kam ia ka Sixth Schedule ha ka "Bri ki Hynniewtrep" kan plie lad sa shisien pat ia ka Jaidbynriew ban ioh ban pyrkhat bad ban pynbeit ia ki kynrum ki kyniam ba la mih ha ki por synshar Phareng. Kum ban shu ai nuksa, ha ki por synshar Phareng ia ka Laitlyngkot, Laitkroh bad Mawbeh-Larkhar la shu shim bad pynlong "British Areas" ia ki. Nangta ia ka Marbisu la dkhat noh na ka Hima Myllem bad pynlong "British Area" ia ka. Nangta ia ka jaka lum (Hill Portion) jong ka Hima Jaintia la shu pynlong "British Area" tang namar ba u Syiem Rajendra Singh (hadien ba ki Phareng ki la knieh noh ia ka Jaintia Pargana) um mon shuh ban long Syiem tang ha ka jaka lum (Hill Portion) jong ka Hima Jaintia. Kumba ka Hima Jaintia ka dei kawci na ki "Khasi States" (Ref: Captain Pemberton's

Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India : page 219, Second Impression, 1966) bad haba ki Phareng ki la leit noh, ka la don ka jingsngew ba la dei ban don Syiem biang hapoh ka Hima Jaintia kumba ia don lem ha kiwei-kiwei ki para Hima Khasi. Ha ki por synshar Phareng, nalog ki 25 (arphew san) tylli ki "Khasi States" ki don ruh bun ki "British Areas". Ban lum ban lang bad ban pynbeit pynbiang ia kine kiei kiei baroh ka long shisha ka kam kaba khia. Hynrei kaba phylla ka long ba kiba bun ki rangbah ba kham pawkhamat bad ba kwah Sixth Schedule kim shym sngewdonkam, ha kaba nyingkong, ban ia long ki Member jong ka District Council.

58. Shuh shuh nalog katei ka kam, ka don sa kawei ka kam kaba shah ha khmat, bad kata ka long ka jingpynbeit bad jingpynthikna ia u pud u sam. Ha ka snem 1951 (kha ruh ym pat kha ia ka District Council), ia ka 'area' jong ka "United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District" la pynrit pynban da kaba dkhat noh na ka ia kata ka bynta ba ki khot ka Block I bad Block II, kat kum ka Notification No. TAD/R/31/50/148 dated the 13th April 1951, bad pyniasoh bad ka Mikir Hills Autonomous District kat kum ka Notification No. TAD/R/31/50/149 dated the 13th April 1951. Kane ka jingleh ka ktah shibun bad ka long ka jingbymkhein snep ia ka Rai jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar kaba la ia kynduh ha ka 21 tarik July 1949 ha Dinam Hall, Jaiaw, Shillong. Ia ka Rai lah ban shem ha ka page 23-24 jong ka kot "Ki Hima Khasi".
59. Ka District Council, tang mar ia mih bloit sha pyrthei, ha ka jinglong ba dang lung, ka la hap ban shimti pateng ia kawei ka kam kaba khia ba la iehnoh pateng shiteng shiliang da u Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi Jaintia



Hills District kaba ia snoh bad ka shithi jong u, No. KJ, Pol. Case. 30/S/59 dated Shillong the 2nd March 1951 ba la phah sha u Mr. Jormanik Syiem, Jaiaw Shillong. Kane ka kam ka dei ka kam kaba ia snoh bad ka kam thung Syiem ha kawei na ki Hima Khasi, bad kata ka Hima ka dei ka Hima Mylliem.

60. Ha ki por synshar Phareng, ka Sorkar Phareng ka dei ka bor kaba ha khlich duh (Paramount Power) ha ki kam thung "Syiem" ha ki Hima Khasi. Ka Sorkar Phareng ka la wan ban synshar ia ki Hima Khasi, ym dei na ka bynta ka jingbit jong ki Hima Khasi ryngkat bad u khun u hajar, hynrei na ka bynta ka jingbit jong ki Phareng kein. Ki Syiem ba la thung da ki Phareng ha ka por synshar Phareng ki long ki Syiem ba la thung kat kum ka dustur ba la pynwandur da ki Phareng na ka bynta ka jingbit jong ki Phareng. Lada don kano kano ka jingbit ia u khun u hajar na kata ka jingleh ki Phareng, ka long namar ba kam ktah ei ei ia ki Phareng lane ia kajingbit jong ki Haba ki Phareng ki la leit noh, la dei kein ban pynwan dur biang ia ki dustur thung Syiem ki ban long shisha na ka bynta ka jingbit ki khun ki hajar ha la ki hima hima. Ha ki por synshar Phareng, ia u Syiem la kyntiew kyrdan sha ka kyrdan kaba ia syriem ia u "Raja", bad ia ki Bakhraw pat la pynhiar sha ka kyrdan kaba ia syriem ban long tang kum ki "Myntri". Ka rukom pyrkhath Phareng ha ka liang ka synshar ka kha-dar ka la sdang ioh suh thied, hynrei u Myllung Soso Tham u iai pynkynmaw—

"U Syiem kam pher la dei u Maw,  
Ka Hima kit u Rit u Khraw".

61. To ngin ia phai biang sha ka "Khasi Siemships (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950". Ha ka snem 1953 ia katei ka "Khasi Siemships (Administration of Justice)

Order, 1950" la nang pynwandur shuh-shuh kat kum ka rule 58 jong ka **United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1953** ba la thaw da ka District Council bad ba la pynmih hapoh ka Notification No. DC/LX/29/53 dated the 18th December 1953, pule lang bad ka 'Corrigendum' dated the 17th March 1976 ba la shon ha ka Gazette of Meghalaya (Part IV) : No. 14. Shillong, Saturday, May 15, 1976. Ha katei ka 'Corrigendum' la thoh kumne:-

For the words "Notification No. SK. 149/49/8, dated 25th January 1950' occurring in the second and third lines of Rules 58 (i) at page 16 of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1953, please read "Notification No. SK. 140/49/8, dated 25th January 1950."

62. Ha ka 31 tarik March 1953 ka District Council ka la pass ia kane ka Resolution:-

"Resolved that pending framing of the Accounts Rules laying down the principles for the management and control of the receipts and expenditures of the various Elakas in the District, the Executive Committee be authorised to exercise full control over the budgets of these Elakas except in the cases where the District Council has otherwise laid down different rules and that in allocating the expenditure on different items the principle mentioned below is to be followed for guidance as far as circumstance allow.

1. 1/8 th of the income to go to the privy purse of the Siem, etc. as pay and allowance.
2. 3/8 th to schools, roads and other improvements of the particular Elaka.

3. 2/8th to Establishment.
  4. 1/8th to reserve fund.
  5. 1/8th at the disposal of the District Council."
63. Ka jingkylli kaba kiba bun ki ju kylli ka long, la ka long kaba shisha ba baroh ki bynta trei kam jong ki Hima Khasi ki la hap lut hapoh jong ka District Council, ne dang don ki bynta kiba lait de. Don pat kiba ong ba baroh ki bynta trei kam jong ki Hima Khasi ki la hap lut hapoh ka District Council. Nangta don pat kiba ong ba don ki bynta trei kam jong ki Hima Khasi kiba ym hap hapoh ka District Council, bad kiba hap te ki dei tang kito ki bynta trei kam ia kiba la pynkup bor ha ka District Council kat kum ba la thoh ha ka Sixth Schedule. Shu buh, kum ka kam kaba ia dei bad ka "Pomblang Nongkrem", ka long kaba artatien shibun ba ka District Council ka don bor ban ia tuklar ne ia batai kiba kumno ki jaid blang ba dei ban knia lane kiba kumno ki jaid sla ba dei ban pyndonkam.
64. Sa kawei ka jingkylli kaba ju mih ka long la ka rukom thung Syiem ka hap hapoh ka bor thaw ain kumba kdew ha ka paragraph 3 (g) jong ka Sixth Schedule - "**Appointment or Succession of Chiefs or Headmen**", ne ka hap hapoh ka paragraph 3 (j) "**Social Customs**" namar don kiba ong ba u Syiem u don ka jingiasnoh ym tang ha ka sain Hima Sima, hynrei bad ka Imlang Sahlang de. Ki Dkhar ki lah ban iohi ba u Syiem u dei u "Raja", bad ki Phareng ki lah ban iohi ba u Syiem u dei u "King", bad ki lah ruh ban mutdur bad pynshongdor kat kum ka jingsngewthuh jong ki. Hynrei u Myllung Soso Tham u iai pynkynmaw:-

"U Syiem kam pher la dei u Maw,  
Ka Hima kit u Rit u Khraw".

## LYNNONG IV

### KA JINGPYNKUT

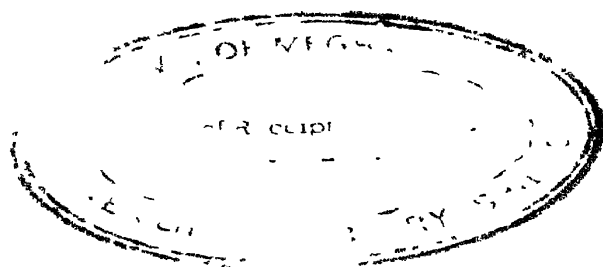
65. Ka por ka iaid, bad ka paw ba ka Sixth Schedule kam shym la lah ban pynurlong ia kata ka jingphohsniew, jingangunud bad jingthrang ban pynioh ha ka Jaidbynriew ia kata ka jaid jingsynshar kaba ki Rangbah “Federation”/ “Federated” ki la ia pynpaw shynna ha ka 21 tarik July 1949 ha Dinam Hall, Jaiaw, Shillong. Te kumta, khlem da ia thew shuh ia ka dei ka lait jongno-jongno, bad da kaba niewkor ia ka jubanlak bad jingiatch-kular (Instrument of Accession ryngkat bad ka Annexed Agreement) kaba ki “Khasi States” bad ka Sorkar India ki la iateh bad iasoi, to ngin ia ai jingmut noh ia ka Home Ministry jong ka Government of India ba kan thaw lad ban pynioh noh da ka “Hynniewtrep State” kaba yn da paw kyrteng syndon ha ka First Schedule jong ka Constitution of India.

“Ri Hynniewtrep don spah don nam,  
Ba don l’u pud l’u sam.  
Ka Ri ki khyndai bah ryntich,  
Ka Ri ka wait ka stich.  
Ka Ri u soh ka Ri u pai,  
Ki kshaid ba noh rymphai.  
Tipkur tipkha, tipbriew tipblei,  
Ka Ri shong pdeng pyrthci”.

#### Appendix “A” haduh Appendix “P”

Ia ki jingiatch-kular lah ban shem ha ka Volume XII jong ka Aitchison’s Collection of Treaties (1931 Publication) kat kum ba la kdew ha kine ki page harum:-

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## **KI KOT BA LA PYNMIH DA U JUH U NONGTHOH:-**

- 1 KI HIMA KHASI
- 2 KA RI SHONG PDENG PYRTHEI
3. KI SYMBOH HISTORY BAD KA RI HYNÑIEWTREP
4. KI SYIAR, KI KHLUR BAD KI SYNTIEW
- 5 TALAWIAR U SOMPETBENG
6. KA KASHMIR BAD KI KHASI STATES
7. KA HIMA MYLLIEM SHUWA BAD HADIEN KA "REPUBLIC DAY"
- 8 KI SAN THYMMEI PYRKHAT
- 9 KI HYNÑIEWPHEW-WEI NGUT NA EAST MEGHALAYA
- 10 KI KHADHYNRIEW TYLLI KI "ZONE" HA RI HYNÑIEWTREP
11. KHASI STATES CONSTITUTION MAKING DURBAR
- 12 KA RI HYNÑIEWTREP SHUWA BAD HADIEN KA "INDEPENDENCE DAY"
- 13 KA SHILLONG NADUH KA SNEM 1863 PART I & II
14. KA RI HYNÑIEWTREP BAD KA SIXTH SCHEDULE
- 15 RYNGKAT BAD KA HIMA MYLLIEM - Ha kane ka Kot ka don  
ruh ka Enclosure ba la shon bad suh kyrpang la ka jong ba  
kynthup la kine ki Dullr harum:-

1. MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED ON THE 19TH JUNE 1986 BY THE SYIEM AND  
DURBAR OF KA "HIMA MYLLIEM" TO THE CHANDRACHUD COMMITTEE.

2. A CASE NO. V OF 1949 IN THE FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA  
THE STATE OF MYLLIEM, ACCEDING STATE VRS.  
THE DOMINION OF INDIA AND ANOTHER.

*Note Ia kine ki Kot harum lah ruh ban loh na  
ling Dorbar Ka Hima Myllem, Mawkhair Main Road, Shillong-793001.*

1. KA RI HYNÑIEWTREP BAD KA SIXTH SCHEDULE
2. KA SHILLONG NADUH KA SNEM 1863 PART I & II
3. KI HIMA KHASI (SECOND EDITION)